TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy, occasional showers Temp. 54-54 (12-12). Tomorrow cooler. Yesterday's temp. 70-45 (21-7). LONDON: Overcast Temp 68-48 (20-9). Tomorrow fair early, occasional rain later. Yesterday's temp. 66-52 (19-11). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny Temp. 75-54 (24-12). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 88-72 (31-22). Yesterday's temp. 88-72 (31-22).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 7 S. | Libya ..... 9 Plast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg .... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Ch.
Denmark .... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Fior.
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Vietnam Archives—1

Pentagon Study Traces 3 Decades of Growing U.S. Role in Indochina

By Neil Sheehan

NEW YORK (NYT).—A vast study of how the United States went to war in Indochina, conducted by the Pentagon three years ago, demonstrates that four administrations progressively developed a sense of commitment to a non-Communist Vietnam, a readiness to fight the North to protect the South and an ultimate frustration with this effort—to a much greater extent than their public statements acknowledged at the time.

The 3,000-page analysis, to which 4,000 pages of official documents are appended, was written at the order of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and covers the American involvement in Southeast Asia from World War II to the spring of 1968—two months after President Lyndon B. Johnson set a limit on further military commitments and revealed his decision to retire. Most of the secret study and many of the appended documents have been obtained by The New York Times and will be described and presented in a series of articles beginning today.

The 2.5-million-word study led its 30 to 40 authors and researchers to many broad conclusions and specific findings, including the following:

● That the Harry Truman administration's decision to give military aid to France in its colonial war against the Communist-led Viet Minh "directly involved" the United States in Vietnam and "set" the course of American policy.

● That the Dwight Eisenhower administration's decision to rescue a fledgling South Vietnam from a Communist takeover and attempt to undermine the new Communist regime of North Vietnam gave it a "direct role in the ultimate breakdown of the Geneva settlement" for Indochina in 1954.

● That the John F. Kennedy administration, although ultimately spared from major escalation decisions by the death of its leader, transformed a policy of "limited-risk gamble," which it inherited, into a "broad commitment" that left President Lyndon B. Johnson with a choice between more war and withdrawal.

● That the Johnson administration, although its President was reluctant and hesitant to make the final decisions, intensified the covert warfare against North Vietnam and began planning in the spring of 1964 to wage overt war, a full year before it publicly revealed the depth of its involvement and its fear of defeat.

AP

Robert S. McNamara, announcing his resignation as defense secretary in November, 1967.

● That this campaign of growing clandestine military pressure through 1964 and the expanding program of bombing North Vietnam in 1965 were begun despite the judgment of the government's intelligence community that they would not cause Hanoi to cease its support of the Viet Cong insurgency in the South and that the bombing was deemed militarily ineffective within a few months.

● That these four succeeding administrations built up the American political, military and psychological stages in Indochina, often more deeply than they realized at the time, with large-scale military equipment to the French in 1950; with acts of sabotage and terror warfare

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

U.S. Plea To India, Pakistan

Urges Restraint By Both Nations

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—Citing the dangers of any military escalation between India and Pakistan, the United States appealed yesterday to both governments to exercise restraint and urged the Pakistanis to restore normal conditions in East Pakistan through "peaceful political accommodations."

This was the first public U.S statement on the political situation in the subcontinent since the Pakistani Army began quelling the independence movement in East Pakistan last March 25. It clearly reflected the mounting concern here that hostilities may erup between India and Pakistan if the enormous flow of refugees is not halted.

The most up-to-date figures available to the State Department indicated that more than five million refugees from East Pakistan have already fled to India. This represents more than 7 percent of the total population. Refugees were reported still streaming over the border at a rate in excess of 100,000 daily as

● Pakistani Army uses scorched-earth tactics along border to combat guerrilla raids. Page 2.

bloodshed continued in East Pakistan.

A cholera epidemic rages among the refugees, and the State Department announced yesterday that three C-130 U.S. Air Force aircraft had carried one million doses of anti-cholera vaccine to India. The planes will participate in a refugee airlift.

The U.S. concern is that the immense pressures generated by the refugee problem in India, and Indian fears that the East Pakistani independence advocates may become radicalized toward the extreme left, may threaten the peace in the subcontinent.

India is known to fear, officials here said, that such a radicalization may affect the political stability of its West Bengal state and the American worry is that India may decide to intervene in the East Pakistani conflict.

The related concern is whether West Bengal can withstand much longer the economic and social tensions created by the inflow of refugees.

In a weekend statement, Joseph J. Sisco, the assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, said that "because of the possibility that the situation in East Pakistan and eastern India could escalate dangerously, we have counseled restraint on both sides."

"We have made clear our belief that normalcy can be restored in East Pakistan only within the context of a peaceful political accommodation," Mr. Sisco said.

He emphasized that such a "political accommodation" was essential to stem the flow of refugees and to create conditions permitting their return home.

Other U.S. officials said that this view was privately communicated on two recent occasions to the Pakistani government "on the highest level" by the American Ambassador, Joseph Farland. It was also conveyed by Mr. Sisco to the Pakistani ambassador here, Agha Hilaly.

However, the State Department yesterday chose to publicize these diplomatic efforts. Another opportunity to try to stabilize the explosive situation on the subcontinent will come later this week when Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh meets here with President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Associated Press.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD FINCH COX—Holding hands and posing on the White House balcony after their marriage in the Rose Garden on Saturday. Story on Page 3.

Israeli Ship Attacked in Aden Gulf

Canal Clash Also Adds to Tension

HAIFA, June 13 (AP).—A mysterious attack on an Israeli-chartered oil tanker in the Gulf of Aden and firing on the Suez Canal 1,300 miles away injected sudden tension today into the militarily dormant Middle East conflict.

The tanker was hit on Friday by bazooka fire from a speedboat as it passed through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait linking the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea between French Somaliland and the Arabian peninsula.

[The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said tonight it was responsible for the attack, United Press International reported.]

An official communiqué issued after an Israeli cabinet meeting said Premier Golda Meir viewed gravely the attack "against a civilian vessel as it passed through international waters."

"Israel expects action to be taken by the maritime powers to prevent such terrorist activity," the communiqué said, adding that Israel would adopt "all necessary measures to ensure free civilian navigation to its ports."

News Delayed

News of the Friday attack was held up until today and preceded by a few hours the report of an Egyptian overflight today along the Suez Canal which drew Israeli fire.

Two Russian Sukhoi-7s skimmed over Israeli emplacements in the northern and central sectors of the waterway and drew anti-aircraft fire, a military command announcement said. A spokesman stated this was a violation of the ten-month-old Mideast cease-fire.

This was the third report of Israeli gunners firing at Egyptian planes during the cease-fire.

The attacked tanker, the 73,000-ton Coral Sea, is represented by the El-Yam Co., of Haifa, and carries the Liberian flag.

El-Yam said the vessel was hit by three bazooka shells fired from a small, unidentified civilian speedboat.

There were no casualties but it was learned that three crewmen were slightly injured while extinguishing several fires which broke out.

The vessel continued to sail for Israel and was expected to reach the Red Sea port of Eilat tomorrow.

The Bab el-Mandeb strait, 20 miles wide, has often been mentioned as a remote, but possible new flashpoint for a Mideast war.

The strait is dominated by the Arab Republics of Aden and Yemen which once threatened to shut the strait to Israeli shipping. This was not done, but a senior Israeli official said at the time such a move could push his country to military action.

Strategic Role

The Bab el-Mandeb Strait has been compared to the Tiran Strait farther north in the Red Sea, whose closure by Egypt in May 1967 led to the six-day Mideast war.

A blockade of Bab el-Mandeb would have exactly the same choking effect on Israel's sea links with Asia and East Africa as the closure of Tiran in 1967.

In the middle of the strait of Bab el-Mandeb lies the tiny islet of Perim. Some reports here said the speedboat fled to Perim after opening fire on the Coral Sea. El-Yam said the speedboat had been lowered from a fishing vessel, also unidentified, before the attack.

Shipping sources reported later that the speedboat came racing out from among a cluster of fishing boats, fired about a dozen shells, and vanished.

There were 38 crewmen aboard, 23 of them Israeli, and a Greek captain. The ship was built in 1966, and is owned by the Darius Tanker Corp. of Monrovia, Liberia. Its top speed is 18 knots.

Fertility-Drug Mother 'Well'

Woman Gives Birth to Nine In Australia, Seven Still Alive

SYDNEY, June 13 (AP).—Nine babies were born to a 29-year-old woman here early this morning and seven were still alive tonight.

Doctors said three of the survivors had breathing difficulties and one was receiving respirator treatment. The condition of the other four was satisfactory considering their size and premature birth.

All the babies weigh between one and two pounds.

Their mother, Mrs. Geraldine Brodrick, is well and is resting "catching up on some sleep," doctors said. She has not seen the nonuplets, who are in incubators.

Mrs. Brodrick had taken fertility drugs to correct hormonal disorder. She, and her husband Len, 32, a meat salesman, have two children—Belinda, 5, and Jacqueline, 4, both born by caesarean section.

The latest announcement on the multiple births—reported here to be a world record—was made 12 hours after the five boys and four girls were born naturally in 20 minutes just before dawn today. Two of the boys were stillborn.

Doctors would not comment on chances of survival for those clinging to life. Soon after the births, Dr. John Grenwell, medical superintendent of the hospital, said, "Danger to the babies is not small. The next 48 hours are critical."

The Brodricks, who live in Canberra, have sold the rights to their story to a Sydney newspaper, radio and television group for an undisclosed sum.

Mrs. Brodrick a former nurse, entered a hospital three weeks ago after tests showed she was likely to have sextuplets.

Five days ago, doctors advised her that further tests indicated the babies would be born. It is believed the babies were born two months prematurely.

In a brief interview, Mr. Brodrick said, "I am very happy. I have seen Geraldine and she is very well."

Mr. Brodrick has been living at the hospital, in the inner-city suburb of Paddington, for the last few days. Medical teams have been on standby since Fri-

AP.

FAMOUS MOTHER—Mrs. Geraldine Mary Brodrick being kissed by husband Len, 10 hours after she gave birth to nine children in Australia.

U.S. Navy Warns on Russians Controlling the Mediterranean

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—The Navy's top leaders say that the balance of power in the Mediterranean is tipping so rapidly in Moscow's favor that in another year the United States would be unable to stop a joint Soviet-Egyptian thrust across the Suez Canal and into Israel.

These high-ranking officials say that if such a situation developed after mid-1972, their recommendation to President Nixon, based purely on military grounds, would be to let Israel be overrun.

While the President might disregard such advice, the Navy's view is that the time is fast approaching when the United States will not be able to help stop such an attack.

● Soviet defense minister and navy chief visit Mediterranean squadron in a move seen as a Mideast warning. Page 2.

These military leaders back their assessment by citing the buildup of new Soviet ships, submarines and bases in the Mediterranean in contrast to the smaller and older U. S. Sixth Fleet and the loss of all U. S. air and naval bases in the Middle East.

NATO Not Involved

They say the situation is further complicated because any overt U. S. defense of Israel in a severe crisis would not involve NATO. Thus allies in Central and Southern Europe might be reluctant to get involved by giving permission for American troop transports and fighter-bombers based in Europe to overfly their countries.

In last summer's Jordanian crisis, Navy leaders say provisional U. S. plans to move troops from West Germany and elsewhere involved long detours over water around Central Europe.

With the possible exception of Greece, there were indications, according to the Navy, that requests to transit troops would probably have been turned down by NATO countries, including France, whose territory would have been crossed.

In an interview on Friday, Navy leaders expressed none of the optimism which has been apparent lately regarding the prospects for reduced military tensions between the United States and Russia.

On the recently announced attempt by Washington and Moscow to break the deadlock at the strategic arms limitations talks, the Navy view is that the United States seized such an agreement "because it was the best one we could get."

The Navy believes that the Russians already have clear su-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gunman Wounded, Wanted to Go to Hanoi

U.S. Hijacker Kills 1, Is Captured

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI).—A young Haitian immigrant, demanding to be flown to North Vietnam, shot and killed a passenger who tried to jump him when he hijacked a jetliner yesterday in Chicago. After a gun battle in the air he was shot by an FBI agent and arrested when the plane landed in New York.

The hijacker, identified as Gregory White, 23, a railroad clerk, of Harvey, Ill., was admitted to a hospital in fair condition with a bullet wound in the left shoulder.

[As he was taken temporarily from the hospital for arraignment, he said: "I wanted to bring arms to help the people there fight," Associated Press reported. Asked why, he responded: "Because of the racial injustice here in the States."]

The gunman forced his way on a Boeing-727 of Trans World Airlines at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago as the passengers boarded for the last leg of an Albuquerque-to-New York flight late Friday night.

Stewardess a Hostage

Stewardess Catherine Culver, 24, tried to stop him because he did not have a boarding pass, but before she could call for help, White dragged her from the front of the plane to the middle of the cabin. "He has a gun," she screamed.

Most of the passengers, still near the forward entrance, ran from the plane, but one man, Howard Franks, 65, rushed to the stewardess's aid. Mr. Franks, a management consultant, scuffled with the gunman and was killed with one shot in the head and another in the back.

Holding Miss Culver hostage, the gunman told Flight Capt. Robert E. Elder, 42, he wanted to go to North Vietnam. He also demanded $75,000 ransom and a machine gun and ammunition.

As the crew persuaded White to release three passengers trapped at the rear of the plane, U.S. Deputy Marshal Joseph Zito, 39, who was assigned to O'Hare to check passengers for guns, crawled through the cockpit window dressed in a TWA flight suit.

Capt. Elder said later at a news conference that to buy time he told the hijacker they would have to fly to New York to pick up another plane because the 727 could not make the trip to Vietnam. The airline prepared a 707 at Kennedy International Airport in case it were needed.

Miss Culver, who sat with the hijacker at the start of the flight, described him as "a very nervous type of person" but said she was impressed that "he really seemed concerned for his family." He is married and the father of two.

Thirty minutes into the two-hour flight, the hijacker told Miss Culver he wanted to "check out the back of the plane."

Mr. Zito, who had been watching the gunman through a one-way mirror in the door of the flight cabin, went into action.

"I took two shots at him in the rear of the plane," he said. "He fell behind a seat."

Unable to see the hijacker, Mr. Zito handed his gun to First Officer Ronald J. Dupuis, 31, who shot twice more.

The hijacker fired three shots in return. One of them, Mr. Dupuis said, "missed me by two inches."

'I've Had Enough'

When the plane touched down at Kennedy, the hijacker shouted, "I'm hit. I've had enough. I'm coming down."

On the hijacker's orders, Miss Culver, Capt. Elder, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Zito and the flight engineer, Don E. Welshimer, slid down an emergency escape chute, leaving him alone in the plane.

Spotting an FBI agent who had climbed up the side of the aircraft, the hijacker fired but missed him. The agent fired back, hitting the hijacker in the shoulder, the FBI said. White apparently had lied in saying earlier that he was "hit."

The FBI agent who wounded the hijacker was identified by police sources as William Mullaly, the same agent who 13 days earlier arrested an accused hijacker, James E. Bennett, 40, a former New York City policeman who commandeered an Eastern Air Lines plane.

During an airport news conference, Mr. Zito told reporters: "By the way, this is my first flight. And I was very scared."

White was ordered held in $200,000 bail on two counts of having assaulted a federal officer. The FBI said he probably would be returned to Chicago in a few days to face homicide and air piracy charges.

AP.

HIJACKER—Gregory White, 23, at Queens General Hospital in New York where he was treated for a wound he received when he tried to hijack a 727 Saturday.

U.S. Women's Crimes Up Sharply Over Men's

Some Experts See Drug Culture Potent Factor in Phenomenon

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (NYT).—Women are gaining rapidly in at least one traditional area of male supremacy—crime.

Statistics across the country disclose that the female crime rate for most offenses is rising faster than the male rate. In Los Angeles County, for instance, male arrests went up 10 percent in 1970 while female arrests rose 23 percent in the year, an increase that Sheriff Peter Pitchess called "startling."

It is always difficult to compare criminal statistics, and not every city reports the same findings, but the general trend is clear. Federal Bureau of Investigation figures show that from 1960 to 1969, male arrests for major crimes rose 61.3 percent. For females, the increase was 156.2 percent.

Thus, women accounted for 16 percent of the arrests for major crimes in 1969, compared with 10 percent in 1960. Among juveniles, the increases in arrests were 78.2 percent for males and 211.8 percent for females.

The heaviest increases in crimes by women are those against property, such as larceny and embezzlement, and in narcotics violations. But women are also committing more robberies, assaults and crimes involving alcohol.

Most experts in the field agree that the phenomenon has many causes. But the main explanation seems to be that women have more opportunities than they used to have for all kinds of activities, legal and illegal. As Sheriff Pitchess put it:

"As women emerge from their traditional roles as housewife and mother, entering the political and business fields previously dominated by males, there is no reason to believe that women will not also approach equality with men in the criminal activity field."

FBI arrest figures indicate that the trend toward more crime by women is accelerating. From 1964 to 1965, the female rate rose faster than the male rate in seven of the bureau's 30 categories. From 1968 to 1969, the rise in crime for women was greater in 24 categories.

Individual cities report similar patterns. In Cincinnati, women accounted for 17.5 percent of all larcenies in 1959. Ten years later they committed 37 percent of the larcenies.

In Boston, Judge Francis G. Poitrast of the Juvenile Court said that he used to see 10 boys in his courtroom for every girl. Now the ratio is 3 to 1.

Ten years ago, the women of Raleigh, N. C., passed 15.5 percent of the bad checks in town. Today they pass 35 percent. Their share of the larceny arrests has also risen, from 17 percent to 27 percent.

Some believe the most powerful force affecting female criminality is drugs. "There was a time," said the Los Angeles sheriff, "that the drug culture and the criminal culture were one and the same. Now drugs have gone over to other strata of society, and they've taken people from those strata and put them in with groups that might tend to be crime prone."

Once involved with drugs, a girl might become an addict and steal to support her habit, or she might be arrested for possessing or dealing in narcotics. In addition, she can get into trouble just through her associations.

eft Loses Vote n Chile Campus

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 13 P).—The leftist Popular-Unity alition of Marxist Salvador Allde Gossen's government suffered a defeat Friday in its efrts to assume control of the iversity of Chile, the biggest iversity in the country.

Results from Thursday's voting students, faculty and employees re-elected Prof. Edgardo eninger as university rector. was supported by the Christian Democratic party, the bigst opposition group in Chile, d independents.

French Test A-Bomb Over Pacific Lagoon

PARIS, June 13 (AP).—France exploded an experimental atomic device of medium power yesterday at its Pacific test site, the Defense Ministry announced.

The ministry said the blast was set off over the lagoon of Mururoa. The test was the second of a series of six to eight that was announced two weeks ago. It was France's 40th test since it exploded its first atom bomb on Feb. 13, 1960, at a Sahara Desert test site.

Belgian Minister Explores Peace Pact in Mideast

DAMASCUS, June 13 (Reuters).—Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel announced here today that his country was working towards a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

After talks with Syrian leaders, Mr. Harmel said Belgium conceived of a solution in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Mr. Harmel said Belgium, in its current capacity as a Security Council member, realized the importance of settling the crisis and that was why it sought information on the spot. He added that he will visit Lebanon and Egypt, and go to Israel late in July.

Pakistan Army Scorches Border; Bengali Guerrillas Train in India

SHIKARPUR, India, June 13 (AP).—The Pakistan Army has launched a scorched-earth operation along the frontier between East Pakistan and India, according to Indian military and civilian authorities on the spot.

President Yahya Khan's troops are burning frontier villages, destroying jute and sugar-cane plantations and ordering those inhabitants who have not already fled to India to pull back at least five miles from the border, the Indians report.

The operation seems designed as a defensive measure against guerrilla attacks by East Pakistani secessionist forces—the Mukhti Fauj—building up their strength in the safety of Indian territory.

The operation has resulted in yet more refugees crossing into India from the scorched-earth belt, although they are coming over in far fewer numbers than in recent weeks.

The Pakistan Army has attempted to seal the border, but refugees are still sneaking through at night.

Youths in Training

There seem sound military reasons for the Pakistani precautions. Newsmen touring the Indian side of the border area stumbled across a Mukhti Fauj encampment in a clearing in the woods near Shikarpur, about 110 miles northeast of Calcutta.

Some 20 tents were pitched in the clearing a quarter of a mile from the border, and armed guards stood sentry at the entrance. In the camp was a truckload of Sikh light infantry, turbaned troops of the Indian regular army.

"We are just here to supervise the inoculation of refugees," an Indian Army officer explained lamely.

A captain of the Mukhti Fauj asserted the camp was a transit point at which Bangla Desh—Bengal nation—soldiers received some initial military training. It was not an operational base, he said.

In the grounds of a nearby Christian mission was what the officer described as a Bangla Desh youth camp. The youths were in khaki battle dress.

50-Mile Death Trail

Shikarpur is the beginning of a 50-mile death trail along which tens of thousands of East Pakistani refugees poured into India earlier this month.

Mainly Hindus, they came from towns like Faridpur and Khulna, deep in the interior of East Pakistan. With them they brought cholera, and they died in their hundreds.

The road to Krishnagar, 50 miles away, is marked by mass graves and the rags and sleeping mats of refugees who dropped by the wayside. Many graves have been flushed open by monsoon rains and dogs and vultures fatten on the bodies.

District Officer D.K. Ghosh reported 400,000 refugees flooded across the border in the Shikarpur area between May 24 and June 2.

Trains to Desolation

HASNABAD, India, June 13 (Reuters).—The great refugee rail-lift has speeded up, with several trains a day leaving West Bengal loaded with East Pakistani refugees for a desolate area in central India.

Many of the refugees are reluctant to leave for the remote spot in Madhya Pradesh State, but a refugee camp official said, "there is no other way."

Two trains carrying 2,600 refugees have already left this station on the border of East Pakistan, and a third train was due to leave around midnight tonight with more than 1,000.

Trains are also leaving from Barasat, 15 miles east of Calcutta.

Three big Soviet Antonov transport aircraft are due to arrive at Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport tomorrow night and start ferrying refugees to Mana, about 550 miles to the southwest.

U.S. Planes

Four American C-130 transport planes are due to start ferrying refugees from Tripura territory to Gauhati, in Assam, on Wednesday.

Sources said it was possible the American aircraft would also start lifting refugees direct to Mana.

Once in Mana, the refugees again face serious problems. The Bengali-speaking refugees will find themselves among Hindi-speaking people in an area where there is a water shortage and wheat and other grains are grown. The refugees are rice-eaters.

Attempts to settle refugees in the Mana area in 1947 and 1948, when India and Pakistan divided, did not meet with conspicious success.

Calcutta Bars Refugees

CALCUTTA, June 13 (UPI).—The mayor of Calcutta banned East Pakistani refugees from his city yesterday and asked the state government to help keep them out.

Calcutta, a city of six million, had been on the verge of breakdown because of disease, unemployment and poverty even before the rebellion in nearby East Pakistan began March 25, officials said.

Mayor Shyam Sundar Gupta said the refugees would bring disease and would compete in Calcutta's already glutted labor market. He estimated that about 100,000 refugees already are in Calcutta.

Reporter Accompanied Troops

W. Pakistan Newsman Says Army Slaughtered Easterners

LONDON, June 13 (NYT).—A West Pakistani journalist who accompanied the Pakistani Army when it crushed the independence movement in East Pakistan alleged yesterday that the government troops "deliberately massacred" people in East Bengal.

Anthony Mascarenhas, who was assistant editor of the Karachi Morning News, was one of eight West Pakistani reporters allowed by the military government to visit East Pakistan in April, about two weeks after two army divisions were flown in. He gave up his home and job in West Pakistan, arranged for his family to leave the country, and flew here to write his account for today's editions of the London Sunday Times.

According to Mr. Mascarenhas, the newsmen who visited East Pakistan were permitted to report only the mutiny of East Pakistani troops on March 25 and 26, and the atrocities they committed against non-Bengalis. The reporters were not allowed to describe the army's action against the rebels, or even to mention the danger of famine, he related.

Mr. Mascarenhas writes that the Pakistani government has suppressed "the second and worse horror which followed when its own army took over the killing." He says that officials in West Pakistan privately estimate that 250,000 persons have been killed by both sides in the fighting—not including those who have died from hunger or disease.

'Kill-Burn' Missions

In his account—the first published in the West by a journalist who accompanied the army—Mr. Mascarenhas says the army sought out and shot rebels, Hindus and students. He describes what he said were "kill and burn" missions, in which the soldiers shot Hindus and burned their homes.

Repeatedly, he wrote, soldiers searched suspects for signs of circumcision, which is obligatory for Moslems. "I saw Hindus," he writes, "hunted from village to village and door to door, shot off-hand after a cursory short-arm inspection showed they were uncircumcised."

Mr. Mascarenhas says that death sentences were meted out with "amazing casualness." He describes how the martial law administrator in the town of Comilla looked over a list of prisoners and, "with a flick of his pencil," sentenced five to death. Later, after the condemned men were led away, Mr. Mascarenhas heard "the thwacking sound of wooden clubs meeting bone and flesh."

The newsman, who traveled for six days with officers of the 9th Division headquarters at Comilla, says he saw truckloads of "human targets and those who had the humanity to try to help them hauled off for disposal under the cover of darkness and curfew."

The terrified Bengalis, according to Mr. Mascarenhas, generally ran away and vanished at the approach of West Pakistani soldiers. Comilla, with a population density in normal times of 1,900 to the square mile, was virtually deserted. "Those who can't run adopt a cringing servility which only adds humiliation to their plight," he writes.

Mr. Mascarenhas describes the army's action as "a charade... enacted for the benefit of the world." The authorities, he says, use terms like "cleansing process" and "rehabilitation effort" when they mean "massacre" and transformation of East Bengal into "a docile colony of West Pakistan."

"Strip away the propaganda," he writes, "and the reality is colonisation—and killing."

U.S. Is Urging Stronger Ties Between NATO and Spain

By Richard Eder

MADRID, June 13 (NYT).—The United States has stepped up its efforts to establish formal links between Spain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

When NATO's defense planning committee met two weeks ago in Brussels, U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird submitted a paper arguing that the protection of the alliance's southern flank was being seriously hampered by the lack of Spanish participation.

According to informed diplomats here, the paper was emphatic in stating that an arrangement to link Spain to the alliance must be worked out. No public mention of it has been made because of the sensitivity among some NATO members on the subject of Spain.

Spanish membership in NATO was first proposed by the Eisenhower administration, but for many years the United States refrained from pushing the proposal. Opposition to the Franco regime is strong in many of Europe's democratic parties, and at different times it would have been politically impossible for countries such as Great Britain, West Germany, Belgium and Denmark to accept Spain.

The current American initiative, which is described both by American and other sources as the most vigorous to date, does not call for full Spanish membership, but for less public, though formal "arrangements" between Spanish military commands and those of NATO.

Two Possibilities

One such proposed arrangement would be the stationing of Spanish military representatives at NATO commands in Brussels and Lisbon. Another would be the integration into NATO's aircraft control and warning system of Spain's own network.

At present Spain's aircraft-warning setup is linked with U.S. European commands through an arrangement provided for by the bases agreement between the two countries. There is thus an indirect linkage to the NATO system, but the American argument is that a direct hookup would be more effective.

American military authorities also want to secure Spanish participation in NATO's navy patrolling in the western Mediterranean.

The renewed American interest in a Spanish tie to NATO dates from early in the Nixon administration. It rests, at least in part, on a wide-ranging review, by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, of U.S. military strategy.

The American argument cites the growth of Russian power in the Mediterranean, the loss of U.S. bases in the area, doubts about the future of non-alignment in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and the withdrawal of France from NATO's military commands.

To U.S. military planners, any doubts about what public opinion may do in Spain after Gen. Francisco Franco's departure are outweighed by the regime's present ideological firmness and by Spain's important geographical position—protected by distance and the Pyrenees from the Soviet Army and dominating entry into the western Mediterranean.

Spanish official opinion on creating ties with NATO is ambiguous. In the past, Spain has been eager to join, but more recently Foreign Minister Gregorio López Bravo has voiced doubts about the future of the alliance, and the usefulness to Spain of joining it.

On the other hand, there is no sign that the interest of Spain's armed forces—and probably of Gen. Franco—in NATO has ebbed significantly.

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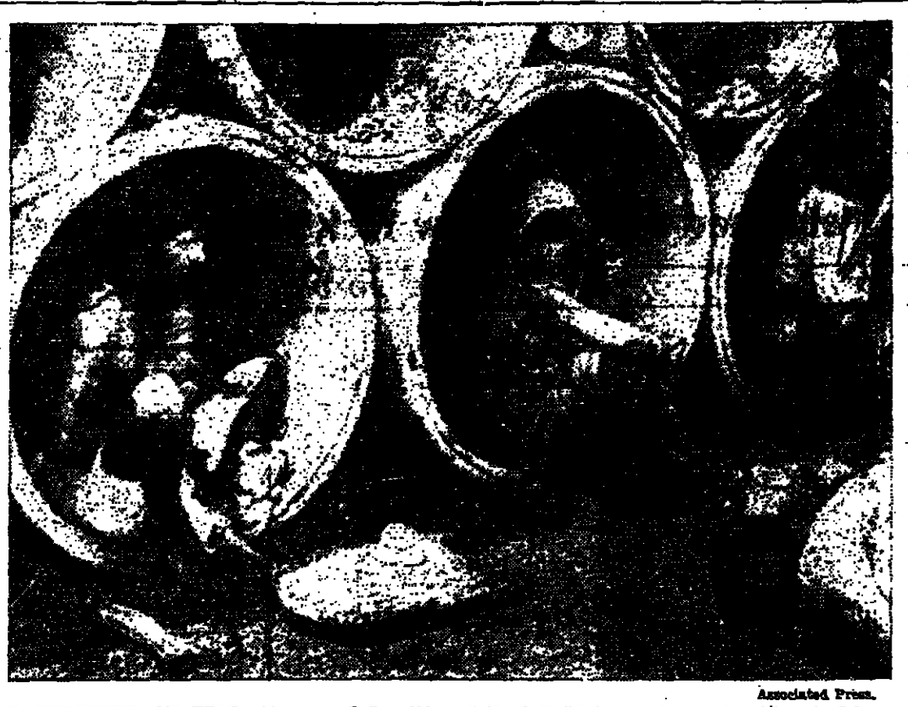

Associated Press.

CASUALTIES OF WAR—Poor and bewildered East Pakistan refugee families fashion makeshift homes in pile of concrete pipes at a refugee camp near Calcutta, India.

Turning a Car Churns Rumor Mill in Warsaw

WARSAW, June 13 (NYT).—A car carrying the Chinese Ambassador to Poland backed into a driveway of the U.S. Embassy here Friday, starting a rumor that diplomatic talks were under way between Washington and Peking.

The ambassador, Yao Kuang, was actually on his way to the Swiss Embassy next door and his driver was backing around to park the car properly.

But the sight of the vehicle, bearing the Peking envoy's flag, apparently emerging from the U.S. Embassy driveway was enough to set phones ringing.

Inevitably the rumors reached U.S. Embassy officials, setting off a flurry of internal checking and counterchecking. One aide was moved to mutter, "Why doesn't anybody tell me what's going on around here?" Mr. Yao's car was then found to be parked next to the Swiss Embassy, setting some minds at ease.

Thieu Fires 4 In Reshuffle Of His Cabinet

SAIGON, June 13 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam yesterday completed a cabinet reshuffle apparently designed to strengthen his position in the Oct. 3 presidential election and to streamline government bureaucracy.

Mr. Thieu fired four cabinet officials, made one job switch, created a new agency for planning and national development, and combined the Agriculture and Pacification Ministries under present Agriculture Minister Cao Van Than.

He announced the changes formally on South Vietnamese radio and television in a statement read to the nation, although most of the changes were made public on Friday.

The president abolished two ministry of state positions for economy and postwar development apparently because they duplicated other jobs. Information Minister Ngo Khac Tinh, a relative of Mr. Thieu, was named education minister replacing Nguyen Luu Vien, who remains as a deputy prime minister.

In another political development here, retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh said yesterday he plans to run for president of South Vietnam unless "I feel that the elections are not fair."

Gen. Minh, hero of the 1963 coup which overthrew the late President Ngo Dinh Diem, made the disclosure almost two weeks after Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky said he will run against President Thieu for a four-year term in Saigon's presidential palace.

Polish Official Opens Ten-Day Trade Fair

WARSAW, June 13 (Reuters).—The 40th annual Poznan International Trade Fair opened today with Polish traders hoping that it would bring them industrial coproduction contracts with foreign firms.

In a brief address, Polish Foreign Trade Minister Kazimierz Olszewski said that this form of cooperation was an important factor for raising the effectiveness of the Polish economy and speedily developing trade. He told about 6,500 exhibitors from 40 countries that Poland hoped the ten-day fair would play an increasingly important role in establishing cooperation between the industries of Poland and other countries.

Hanoi Leaders Are Re-Elected By New Assembly

HONG KONG, June 13 (Reuters).—North Vietnam's new National Assembly has re-elected almost all the nation's top leaders, including its 83-year-old president, Tan Duc Thang.

They were named at the first session of the assembly last week in Hanoi, the North Vietnam press agency reported yesterday.

President Thang stepped into the post when President Ho Chi Minh died in 1969.

American experts in Saigon said his election as president and chairman of the National Defense Council could indicate his emergence as more than a figurehead.

North Vietnam is believed to be ruled by a triumvirate—the Communist party leader, Le Duan, Premier Pham Van Dong and Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly's standing committee.

Premier Pham Van Dong, 63, was re-elected. So, too, was Truong Chinh, Hanoi's ideologist.

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Harriman Says Nixon Support Of Thieu Slows Withdrawal

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—W. Averell Harriman, former chief United States representative at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, said Friday that the Nixon administration is unwilling to discuss a date for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam because "it is quite clear" that the President "wants to see the present government in Saigon maintained."

Mr. Harriman, in testimony before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, said there would be "no problem" in getting American prisoners released from North Vietnam if the United States set a firm withdrawal date.

Mr. Harriman supported the plan offered Tuesday by Clark M. Clifford, former Secretary of Defense.

Under Mr. Clifford's plan, the Communists would agree to release the prisoners 30 days after Mr. Nixon set a date for withdrawal.

Mr. Clifford's proposal was put forth as the Senate began debating the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, which would require the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam by the end of this year.

No Discussion

Mr. Harriman said that the Nixon administration was unwilling to discuss the Clifford proposal.

The "end-the-war" amendment, cosponsored by Sens. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., will come to a vote on Wednesday. Indications are that it will be defeated by at least ten votes.

The amendment's supporters seem to be trying to force the administration to concede that its reluctance to set a withdrawal date is related to the preservation of the Saigon government and not to the issue of prisoners of war. If this could be accomplished, those backing the amendment believe, then some of the wavering senators might be won over to the McGovern-Hatfield amendment.

An administration official said privately that the United States request at the Paris talks Thursday for a secret meeting on the prisoner issue was made "with one eye on the Wednesday vote and the Clifford plan."

Acceptable to Hanoi

Mr. Clifford said that "word was brought back from a credible source" that his plan is acceptable to Hanoi and that the prisoners could be "promptly" released.

He refused to identify his sources but said he has been in regular touch with persons who have been traveling to Hanoi and Paris and is convinced the Communist attitude is changing.

Mr. Clifford said, however, that he had no contacts with "formal representatives" of North Vietnam or the Viet Cong.

If Mr. Nixon does not set the withdrawal date, Mr. Clifford said, "the most acute peril will face us." He said Communist pressures would then force the United States to halt the gradual withdrawals, or "even reverse the process," and "increase the bombings."

This, he said, would lead to "crisis in our policy and our country."

Tokyo Quake Recorded

TOKYO, June 13 (UPI).—A light earthquake shook buildings and other structures in Tokyo today but was not strong enough to cause injuries or damage.

Grechko and Navy Chief Visit Russia's Mediterranean Fleet

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, June 13 (NYT).—Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko and Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, paid a weekend visit to the Russian naval squadron in the Mediterranean Sea, Tass said today.

They are believed to be the highest-ranking Soviet officials to visit the naval squadron. The publicity attached to their trip seemed to underscore the growing importance assigned by the Kremlin to the presence of Russian warships in the Mediterranean as a counter to the American Sixth Fleet.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, said that Marshal Grechko met with the squadron's commanders aboard the cruiser Dzherzhinsky, the largest Russian warship.

Marshal Grechko conveyed greetings from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader; President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Tass said, "and held a conference on the tasks facing the squadron."

'Any Combat' Role

"Participants in the conference assured the Central Committee of the Communist party and the Soviet government of their readiness to carry out any combat tasks and always guard the interests of the Soviet state," Tass said. Accompanying Marshal Grechko and Adm. Gorshkov was Gen. Alexei A. Yepishev, the top political officer of the armed forces.

The size of Russia's Mediterranean squadron ranges from 40 to 70 ships, according to Western sources. A dozen submarines are usually included in the strike force as well as one of the Soviet Union's helicopter carriers. It was not known here how many ships were present in the area during the visit.

The decision to call attention to the visit seemed also to emphasize Moscow's desire to remind the United States and Israel of its military presence in the area and to dramatize the relative permanence of the squadron, despite periodic expressions of concern from Western leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev, on Friday night, talked about the growing presence of the Soviet Navy and called upon the United States to recognize that it has as much right to roam the seas as the American Navy does.

'Propaganda' Decried

He said that the United States had launched propaganda campaigns about "a threat" posed by Russian ships in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

But he said American politicians think it natural for their ships to be anywhere in the world.

"We have never thought, nor do we think now, that it is an ideal situation when the navies of great powers are sailing for a long time at the other ends of the world, away from their native coasts. We are ready to solve this problem, but to make it an equal bargain, as they say," the party leader declared.

The Russian buildup in the Mediterranean began shortly before the June, 1967, six-day Arab-Israeli war and has continued to the present. Russian forces are said to have at least two bases in Egypt and another in Syria.

Laird Warns NATO

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that the strengthening grip of Russian forces in the Mediterranean made it "important for NATO to be looking into that situation very carefully."

Mr. Laird said the enlarging forces of the Soviet Union give it and its Warsaw Pact allies a "good military position."

He said this subject was also one which must be explored in discussions among allies about a framework for mutually proposed mutual and balanced force reductions.

Mr. Laird indicated that there was no consensus among the NATO allies on whether naval forces should be included in discussions on Warsaw Pact-NATO Pact force reductions.

Mr. Laird was interviewed on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television panel program "Face the Nation." Most of the questions concerned Vietnam.

Convoy Ambushed in Vietnam

A Huge Ammunition Dump Blows Up in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, June 13 (Reuters).—Tons of mines, rockets and mortar shells stored in a big ammunition dump here blew up today in a series of explosions which shook the Cambodian capital through the day and injured at least ten people.

Rescue teams hunted for possible survivors in the rubble at the camp, built on a sports field, and a nearby apartment building which crumbled during the explosions.

The first detonation came at breakfast time and explosions continued for ten hours.

"We cannot say it was an accident. We cannot say it was sabotage. We just don't know," a Cambodian spokesman said.

Soldiers combed nearby streets collecting unexploded mortar shells and grenades hurled out of the dump.

American demolition experts from the U.S. Embassy defused a number of unexploded shells.

Firemen were driven back by flying ammunition and debris from the dump, housed in concrete buildings in the middle of a sports complex built by China in 1968.

Sources said that wounded troops in a nearby hospital were speedily evacuated as rocket and mortar shells flashed through the sky and rubble filled nearby streets. At one point a fireball 400 feet high rose over the sports arena.

Saigon Convoy Ambushed

SAIGON, June 13 (UPI).—Communist forces ambushed a 40-vehicle allied convoy on way 19 in the Central Hig and mined a civilian bus same region in incidents killed or wounded 37, p military spokesmen said t

Field reports said three Vietnamese soldiers and Korean civilians working f U.S. construction firm RM were killed in the ambush day and four American s four Vietnamese troops a Korean soldiers were woun

The convoy was travelin a security force of U.S. mounted vehicles and he gunships from the port Nhon to Pleiku Province. I under heavy small-arms a tomatic weapons fire as it a curve six miles east Khe, about 240 miles n Saigon, field reports said

One U.S. gun-mounte was destroyed and seven trucks damaged. Spokes Saigon reported that at le of the ambushers were the fighting.

About an hour before bush, 11 Vietnamese civili killed and nine wounded bus in which they wer detonated a mine on Hig

U.S. B-52 bombers, m rained nearly 500 tons plosives over mountains Demilitarized Zone heaviest concentration by the jets on a sing area in South Vietnam months, U.S. military s said.

Americans on Raids in La Are Barred by White Hou

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has decided that Americans will no longer be permitted to enter southern Laos as leaders of teams keeping watch on enemy movements along the Ho Chi Minh Trail network.

Before the South Vietnamese drive into Laos in February and March, Americans had been assigned to such missions. But they were then barred for fear that an embarrassing incident might arise that would appear to contradict President Nixon's pledge that no American military men would be involved in ground combat in that Laotian campaign.

Well-placed Nixon administration sources said that plans to resume the use of Americans on trail-watching teams after the South Vietnamese drive ended had been vetoed by officials at the White House and the Pentagon. The informants said that the decision has been made partly because of growing congressional criticism of American military activity in Laos and partly because all military missions are being turned over to the South Vietnamese as the United States disengages from the war.

Officials conceded that the quality of the intelligence on the enemy's infiltration activities has gone down recently as small teams made up of South Vietnamese and of Montagnard tribesmen have taken over the trail-watching missions. But they said there are other means of collecting information, among them aerial reconnaissance and special sensors planted along the trail.

American participation in the missions had come under a secret military unit known officially as the Studies and Observation Group. Established in 1964 as a joint venture of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Army, it has been involved no watching trails but als tempts at rescuing pris other highly sensitive m Laos, Cambodia and No nam.

After a closed-door b the Senate last week, Si Symington, D., Mo., "Our activities in Laos carried out largely in sec out congressional sanc outside the normal appr process."

The main focus of co al concern has been support of Thais and tribesmen who, led by working for the CIA, conducting both combat veillance missions agai Vietnamese and Pathet in Laos. Extensive Am strikes throughout Laos been cited as a source cern.

When the Studies and tion Group was estal was intended primarily sions in and around N nam.

Some of its teams a to have slipped into N namese waters in fast kidnap fishermen who to South Vietnam for tion on conditions in and then released. Ot made up of refugees fr Vietnam were occasion back by helicopter on s botage missions.

All such operations re vance approval in Wa the informants say.

In 1966, the unit was thorized to watch traff spot targets for Americ ers. The informants these tasks were under the Army alone, with participation. In late early 1967, similar act portedly was extended Cambodia, again without ticipation of the CIA.

Although the size of watching teams varied, unit consisted of nine m Americans and six Vietn Montagnard tribesmen. height of this activity, t as many as 30 teams to the Laos mission, bu no more than two or th be operating at one tim missions were said to ha from several hours to seve

Navy Warns On Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

periority in a number of strategic areas—such as submarines, missile launchers and megatons—and will eventually overcome the U. S. lead in multiple warheads.

The view from the Navy high command is that Soviet strategy over the next few years will seek to take advantage of what the Navy sees a steadily weakening U. S. military posture, especially at sea.

Officials say that Israel is not the only possible flash point. They say that a Soviet-backed move by North Korea against South Korea would also be extremely hard for the United States to counter with conventional weapons.

The Soviet strategy, as the Navy sees it, will be to focus on those areas—the Middle East, Indian Ocean and Asia—which do not involve NATO in order to keep the U.S. reasonably isolated from any additional support.

The Navy says that attacks against Israel and renewed action in Korea are not inevitable, but they cite these two examples as the type of thing likely to occur if the United States drops its defenses any lower.

Navy officials also believe that the Russians will engage in a continuing series of actions in much less volatile areas to test U. S. resolve before attempting anything on a larger scale.

High-ranking officers say they are convinced that the Russians want to keep the Middle East unstable as a way to insure their continued presence in Egypt.

WEATHE

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ALGARVE	18	64
AMSTERDAM	15	59
ANKARA	27	81
ATHENS	26	79
BEIRUT	28	79
BELGRADE	19	66
BERLIN	13	55
BRUSSELS	16	61
BUDAPEST	18	64
CAIRO	35	95
CASABLANCA	21	70
COPENHAGEN	16	61
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73
DUBLIN	14	57
EDINBURGH	11	52
FLORENCE	20	68
FRANKFURT	10	61
GENEVA	18	64
HELSINKI	12	54
ISTANBUL	26	79
LAS PALMAS	22	72
LISBON	18	65
LONDON	18	65
MADRID	19	66
MILAN	22	72
MONTREAL	21	70
MOSCOW	24	75
MUNICH	13	55
NEW YORK	26	79
NICE	19	66
OSLO	21	70
PARIS	17	63
PRAGUE	15	59
ROME	26	79
SOFIA	19	66
STOCKHOLM	19	66
TEL AVIV	30	86
TUNIS	27	81
VENICE	21	70
VIENNA	18	64
WARSAW	22	72
WASHINGTON	26	79
ZURICH	18	64

(U.S. readings temperatures as 1700 GMT, others at 12

Pentagon Rewrites, Weakens Study on Detecting A-Blasts

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—The Pentagon has rewritten the summary of a scientific paper that reported substantial improvements in the ability to differentiate between underground nuclear tests and earthquakes. The effect of the change is to weaken the report's conclusions.

The findings of the original report appeared virtually to eliminate the need for on-site inspection to check suspicious earth vibrations and therefore to improve significantly the prospects for negotiating a ban on underground nuclear testing, given a political decision to do so. The revised summary makes the scientific strides that had been reported less definitive.

The original report stated that, with appropriate instrumentation, earthquakes registering 4 on the Richter scale could be differentiated with accuracy from underground nuclear tests of an equivalent magnitude—meaning as low as one to two kilotons. That would cover just about every weapon test the Soviet Union and the United States have conducted since atmospheric testing was banned in 1963.

The revised summary says it is only possible to distinguish earthquakes from underground tests below a magnitude of 4.5 on the Richter scale, which is equivalent to approximately five to ten kilotons.

One Man's View

The original report grew out of a conference held at the Woods Hole Biological Research Station in Massachusetts last summer, sponsored by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency. A scientist in ARPA explained the revisions in the report's summary by saying the original failed to reflect a "consensus" of the conference but instead represented the views of only one man.

The technique for discriminating between earthquakes and underground tests discussed at the conference was based on measurements of two kinds of waves that are produced both by explosions and earthquakes: Those that pass along the surface (surface waves) and those that pass through the body of the earth (body waves).

In more than 400 seismic events measured, it had been observed that at least down to a certain level of magnitude, an earthquake will almost always produce substantially more surface waves relative to its body waves than will a nuclear explosion.

The original report showed a 20-fold gain over what scientists were able to do five years ago in differentiating explosions from earthquakes. When the question of a ban on underground nuclear testing was discussed ten years ago, U.S. scientists could detect underground tests in the Soviet Union equivalent in earthquake force to 4.75 on the Richter scale, which is about equal to a 20-kiloton explosion.

Soviet Offer

Since many tests were below this magnitude, the United States felt on-site inspections were necessary for an underground test ban to be reliable. The Soviet Union rejected on-site inspection, although at one point it offered to accept three inspections annually.

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., said recently that the gains reported in the ARPA paper should make it possible to monitor a ban on underground testing with the number of inspections Moscow was at one time prepared to accept.

And former arms-control director William C. Foster said last February, "It is fully within our scientific competence to monitor adequately... a total test ban."

While there are a number of differences between the original summary in the ARPA report and the newly revised summary that was cleared for publication on May 24, the critical divergence is in the magnitude of explosion that may be differentiated by the seismic-discrimination technique.

Despite Static, Cordobes Cuts 4 Ears on TV

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI).—Demonstrators protesting cruelty to animals picketed Madison Square Garden today as the world's first televised bullfight from Spain was brought to closed-circuit audiences in more than 50 cities in the United States and also to Canada, Latin America, Asia and Europe.

The corrida featured Spain's Manuel Benitez (El Cordobes), the world's highest-paid matador, and two other toreros.

Thousands streamed into the Garden, a focal point of the telecast being relayed around the world by satellite by Management Television Systems, Inc., of New York. The Garden was only half filled, however.

Appearing with El Cordobes were two other top Spanish bullfighters, Santiago Martin (El Viti) and Jose Fuentes.

The telecast was transmitted live directly from the bullring in Jaen, a provincial capital in southern Spain.

About two dozen demonstrators from the Interfaith Conference Against Cruelty began picketing in front of the Garden 30 minutes before the telecast began and continued their march throughout the performance. They carried signs reading, "Do You Find Murder Entertaining?" and "The Matador Is a Butcher" and similar slogans.

In West Germany a suit to ban the telecast was successful. A similar suit in Argentina failed.

At the Jaen bullring the 35-year-old El Cordobes thrilled a capacity crowd of 15,000. The matador, who earns an estimated $2.5 million a year by working closer to the bull's horns than any other living bullfighter, cut a triumphal four ears and a tail.

Whether the TV spectacular was a financial success remained to be seen.

Filipino Boat Sinks; 44 Lost

MANILA, June 13 (UPI).—A pleasure ship carrying more than 200 persons on a Philippine Independence Day excursion to Corregidor Island capsized and sank in heavy seas yesterday with the apparent loss of 44 lives.

Twenty-eight bodies were recovered and 16 persons were missing. About 80 persons were rescued.

The vessel was chartered by a Filipino travel organization for an excursion to the World War II fortress island at the mouth of Manila Bay, 28 miles west of the capital. A company spokesman said the vessel was capsized by "a big wave."

Kuwait Oil Fire Out

KUWAIT, June 13 (Reuters).—A fire raging at the Burgan oil well for 14 days has been extinguished, the Kuwait Oil Co. announced last night.

Associated Press.

WEDDING SCENE—Tricia Nixon and her husband, Edward Finch Cox, walk down aisle between admiring guests following their marriage at the White House Saturday.

Associated Press.

WEDDING CAKE—Pastry chef Maurice Bonte puts the final touches on Tricia Nixon's cake just before the marriage.

Associated Press.

PROUD PARENTS—President Nixon flashes an "OK" sign and Mrs. Nixon is beaming after their daughter's marriage Saturday.

Ecumenical Ceremony

Tricia Nixon's Wedding at the White House

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—Tricia Nixon was married yesterday in the Rose Garden of the White House to Edward Finch Cox, the man she has described as "my first and last love."

President Nixon's diminutive blonde daughter, who turned 25 in February, walked down the curving staircase of the columned South Portico on her father's arm for the first outdoor wedding in the 171-year history of the executive mansion.

Less than half an hour later, the single-ring ecumenical ceremony was over. It was performed by the chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Rev. Edward G. Latch, in a dainty white garden pavilion just outside the President's West Wing office.

Four hundred guests witnessed it, but not one member of Congress, in which Mr. Nixon once served, was invited.

After the ceremony, Tricia Nixon Cox re-entered the White House for the reception with her husband. Later, they left for a secret honeymoon. The bridegroom, 24, tall and fine-boned, is a Harvard Law School student and the scion of Easterners whose origins trace to leaders of the American Revolution.

Floating in Organdy

At this eighth White House wedding of a President's daughter, the bride wore an ensemble that gave her the appearance of floating in organdy. Her dress had a sleeveless, fitted bodice completely appliqued in Alençon lace and a flared trumpet skirt scattered with lace appliqués and embroidery of roses and lilies of the valley, beaded with pearls. The back of the dress flowed to a circular court train.

Her shining tresses were drawn back smoothly under her pearled Juliette cap, with a double fingertip and floor-length veil cascading from the side and back, covering a cluster of pearl's at the nape of her neck. She was gloved in organdy to just above the elbow.

She carried a miniature bouquet of lilies of the valley, white sweetheart roses, babies-breath and fern.

The two junior bridesmaids —presidential nieces Beth and Amy Nixon, 11 and 13 respectively—and bridesmaid Mary Ann (Maxie) Cox, 25, looking like a twin of her brother, the bridegroom, all wore high-waisted dresses of lilac under-skirted with misty green. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, her sister's matron of honor, wore a similar dress of pale green organdy with an underlayer of lilac.

All the men in the wedding party, including Mr. Nixon, wore gray, swallow-tailed cutaways with striped trousers, ascots, stiff wing collars and gloves.

Army String Ensemble

The music at the marriage was provided entirely by the U.S. Army string ensemble.

The ten-minute religious ceremony involved no "I do's" or "I will's" by the bridal pair in response to ministerial questions. Instead, Mr. Latch, a Methodist clergyman who has known Miss Nixon since her childhood, took her right hand from that of her father and placed it in Mr. Cox's right hand. The two then exchanged identical vows.

The groom was first. "I, Edward, take thee, Patricia, to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold, to honor and to comfort, in sickness and in joy, to love and to cherish from this day forth," he said.

Then Miss Nixon, the fourth presidential daughter to be married in less than five years, repeated the vow.

The three other recent brides were all present yesterday. In addition to Julie Eisenhower, 22, who wed Dwight David Eisenhower 2d in New York two and a half years ago, the gathering included Luci Baines Johnson Nugent and her sister, Lynda Bird Johnson Robb. Mrs. Nugent was married in August, 1966, in the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, with a White House reception, and Mrs. Robb was married in the East Room of the executive mansion in December, 1967. Former President Johnson's sons-in-law, Patrick Nugent and Charles Robb, also attended yesterday's wedding.

The ceremony began at 4 p.m. First the bridegroom, the minister and the best man, Edward's brother Howard, 27, entered the Rose Garden together. Then, to different pieces of music, came the attendants and finally appeared the President and the bride.

The religious ceremony, a blend of Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic rites as selected by the bride and bridegroom, started when Mr. Latch told the guests of the importance of the institution of marriage, "founded in nature, ordained by the state, sanctioned by the church and made honorable by the faithful keeping of good men and women in all ages."

His homily to Miss Nixon and Mr. Cox urged them to "love each other, but do not make a bond of your love." He told them: "Stand together, but not too near together, just as the pillars of a temple stand apart, yet stand together.

"Ideally," he said, "married life ought to be a life of self-sacrificing love, of great and unreserved giving of self." He asked: "Is it in this spirit and for this purpose that you have come hither to be joined together?"

"It is," they replied, and then they exchanged their vows.

He gave them a benediction and then the Edward Finch Coxes rose and, followed by the wedding party, swept up the staircase to their reception.

Members of the anti-war May Day Tribe had threatened disturbances, but none materialized. Not even pedestrian traffic was permitted in the surrounding area.

All of Congress Was Left Out

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—J. Edgar Hoover was "in" but Congress—where President Nixon once sat in both houses—was "out" as Tricia Nixon became the bride yesterday of Edward Finch Cox.

The exclusion of the entire third branch of government—the legislative—set tongues to wagging in this city, where one's social position generally rests on one's political stature.

White House aides stoutly insisted that no political-social snub was intended.

"This is not a political affair," one aide said. "It's a family wedding."

The family friends among the 400 guests ranged all the way from dozens of Nixon and Cox relatives to such well-known personalities as Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower, the Rev. Billy Graham, the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Red Skelton, Ethel Waters, Art Linkletter and Freeman Gosden (Amos of the old "Amos and Andy Show.")

What Price a 1936 Bugatti Coupe? $59,000—And Buyer Is Stunned

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (AP).—A Connecticut neurologist has paid $59,000 for a 1936 Bugatti coupe, setting a new world price record for an automobile sold at auction.

The car, believed to be one of only two of its type in the world, was last sold for $5,000 in 1947 to the late Robert B. Oliver of Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

"I have never paid that amount of money for a Bugatti," said the new owner, Dr. Peter Williamson, after the bidding Saturday. "I'm in a state of shock."

The car is a type 57SC "Atlantique" electron coupe in the bright, famed "Bugatti Blue" color. It was designed by Jean Bugatti for England's Lord Rothschild in 1936.

Dr. Williamson is president of the American Bugatti Club and owns 13 of the vintage cars. He outbid Rodney Clarke, of London, who said he handled the sale of the coupe to Mr. Oliver nearly 24 years ago. Mr. Clarke said he had wanted to take the car to England.

A spokesman for Sotheby, Parke-Bernet, which auctioned the car, said the previous world price record for a car at auction was $45,000, paid in 1968 for a 1913 Mercer raceabout.

A catalog description of the Bugatti said it is in "mint condition." In 1953 the owner had it shipped back to the Bugatti factory where it was "completely rebuilt mechanically," the catalog said.

A Killer of Baby Fish

Study Says 25% of All DDT Made Is in Seas

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—Nearly 25 percent of all DDT manufactured to date is now in the world's oceans, where it is killing baby fish, according to a report issued yesterday by a panel of the National Academy of Science.

In another study, Dartmouth College's Dr. Henry Schroeder reported that alarming amounts of cadmium were found in three types of fish in the Hudson River in upstate New York.

The latter report was disclosed yesterday by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., who is seeking a tough new fish-inspection law.

The panel of the academy's Ocean Affairs Board, headed by Dr. Edward D. Goldberg of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, called for "a new national effort" to reduce and ultimately halt the escape of persistent pesticides and similar chemicals into the environment.

Statistics Withheld

The effort, it said, should include repeal of laws that deny scientists production figures of pesticide makers. The report, "Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in the Ocean Environment," said that:

- The oceans are the ultimate accumulation site—through rivers, sewage outfalls and rainfall—for all persistent pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor and Toxaphene, and similar chemicals like polychlorinated biphenys, or PCBS (industrial and plasticizer chemicals).
- Increasing amounts have been accumulating with "demonstrable impact." "Marine fish are almost universally contaminated."
- The ripe eggs of speckled sea trout on the south Texas coast now contain some eight parts per million of DDT residue, and the area's speckled sea trout have dropped from 30 per acre in 1964 to .2 per acre in 1969. Five parts of DDT residue causes 100 percent mortality in young fresh-water trout, so "the evidence is presumptive for similar reproductive failure in sea trout."
- With continued accumulations of chemicals, more sea life will be threatened. Pesticides cause egg-shell thinning, and populations of fish-eating birds like brown pelicans have suffered "reproductive failure and decline."

Two of the cadmium-contaminated fish were caught in the Hudson near Cold Spring, N.Y.

David Seymour of the National Audubon Society and Robert Boyle of Sports Illustrated magazine first dredged bottom samples from the area near the Sonotone Battery Co. The samples were high in cadmium and nickel.

Then Messrs. Seymour and Boyle caught a bass containing 11.22 parts per million of cadmium and a silver dace (a small fish not eaten by fishermen) with 7.58 parts. A carp, with .67 parts in the edible portions, was caught at Montrose, in the same area. Many persons eat carp, though it is not nearly as popular as bass.

The Food and Drug Administration has set no cadmium safety levels. But Dr. Schroeder, a leading expert on cadmium poisoning, wrote the U.S. attorney in New York City that the bass and dace "should be considered unfit to eat" and the carp "somewhat over an acceptable level."

U.S. Panther Aide Guilty in Assault

OAKLAND, Calif., June 13 (AP).—David Hilliard, Black Panther chief of staff, was convicted yesterday on two counts of assault on a police officer. The newly enacted statute carries a sentence of one year to life on each count.

The jury of seven men and five women acquitted him on two charges of attempted murder stemming from a shootout with Oakland police officers on April 6, 1968, two days after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

Superior Court Judge William Hayes set June 28 for an appeal for a new trial. He set sentencing for July 2.

7 Children Drown in U.S.

CHESTER, Ill., June 13 (UPI).—A station wagon driven by Mrs. Charles Clark, 30, carrying nine children for a swim in a municipal pool, plunged down a steep hill and into the Mississippi River Friday. Mrs. Clark and two children were rescued but seven of the children including four of her own, died.

Reagan Reported to Be Client Of Firm Offering Tax Benefit

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 13 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan is a client of a cattle management firm that offers its services to wealthy persons "in a position to benefit from tax incentives," the Sacramento Bee reported yesterday.

The disclosure was the first specific report here about Gov. Reagan's private business investments and their possible effect on his tax status. The Republican governor acknowledged last month—after it was first reported by a college radio reporter—that he didn't owe any state income taxes for 1970 because of "business reverses."

The Bee story said that Gov. Reagan had invested an unknown amount of money in Oppenheimer Industries, Inc., which manages 120,000 head of breeding cattle in 18 states. It pointed out that many other wealthy persons invest in cattle as a way of realizing liberal deductions available under state and federal tax laws.

Other Oppenheimer clients include entertainers Jack Benny and Richard Widmark, movie director Alfred Hitchcock and golfers Gary Player, Jack Nicklaus, Doug Sanders and Arnold Palmer, James Wrightson said in a copyright story in the Sacramento Bee today.

Deductions Limited

State tax law limits business reverses deductions to $1,000 of normal investments such as stocks. Deductions for items such as depreciation are more liberal for livestock investments, however.

Although the story said that reporters were not able to ascertain how many cattle were managed for Gov. Reagan by Oppenheimer, it quoted an Oppenheimer ranch manager in Montana, Gary Murphy, as saying that he took care of 13 bulls owned by the Reagan Cattle Co. Mr. Murphy said that he bought 20 bulls at $450 each three years ago and put the Reagan brand on them but sold seven bulls because they were injured.

Mr. Wrightson, who collaborated in his investigation with Wallace Turner of The New York Times, said that Reagan brands have been registered in Wyoming and Nevada by Oppenheimer. The Nevada brand has expired, however.

The firm's application to operate in California, on file with the secretary of state, says that a client must have a net worth of at least $500,000 or be in a federal-state income tax bracket of more than 50 percent.

Booklet Quoted

The Bee report quoted an Oppenheimer booklet that outlined the tax advantage to investing in cattle:

"Federal tax laws favor cattle if you pick the right kind and stick to the rules. Herds of beef cows top the list. When you buy them you become a farmer and can keep your books on a cash basis.

"You put in dollars that depreciate or are deductible. You take out capital gains."

Case of FBI Man With Sideburns: Photo in Paper, He's Transferred

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—An FBI agent in the Alexandria, Va., field office has been censured by Director J. Edgar Hoover and transferred to Indianapolis, apparently because Mr. Hoover saw a picture of the agent wearing moderately long sideburns in June 5 editions of The Washington Post.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation refused to comment on the case, but sources said they understand the agent, John F. Mullen, will be transferred soon. They said they were told it is because of the picture.

When asked if Mr. Mullen will be transferred, John McDermott, agent in charge of the Alexandria field office, said: "I have no comment to make in that matter."

In the page-one picture by Post photographer Gerald Martineau, Messrs. Mullen and McDermott are escorting accused airliner hijacker Glen E. Riggs into U.S. Magistrate's Court in Alexandria.

The right side of Mr. Mullen's face is visible and the sideburn appears to extend almost to the bottom of his ear. His hair is slightly tousled. Mr. McDermott's gray and receding hair is closely cropped. No sideburns are visible.

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To Avert Financial Collapse

Clyde Shipbuilding Complex Presses Heath for State Aid

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath and his aides tonight sought ways of saving another of Britain's top firm from bankruptcy without torpedoing the government's policy of forcing industry to stand on its own feet.

A distress call from Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, a world-famed Scottish consortium in which the state has a 49-percent stake, appeared to be a repetition of the crisis last March when Rolls-Royce went broke.

UCS chairman Anthony Hepper appealed to the government—"our major shareholder"—during a 90-minute meeting with Trade and Industry Minister John Davies. Mr. Hepper asked for immediate aid of £6 million to stave off liquidation and save the jobs of 7,500 employees.

Queen Elizabeth

Mr. Davies then drove to Chequers, the prime minister's country residence, to discuss the problem with Mr. Heath.

The consortium, which built the liner Queen Elizabeth 2, is made up of such renowned names in shipbuilding as John Brown, builders of the pre-war Cunard liners, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

It has long been in financial difficulties and only last March Mr. Davies called a halt to further assistance. "I have no intention whatever of advancing further sums to UCS," he said.

Political pressure from Parliament may force him to eat his words.

The consortium was formed because of the financial distress of individual yards along the upper reaches of the Clyde River at Glasgow. It already has received more than £20 million in aid from both Labor and Conservative governments.

The company said that its present crisis arises from a complete lack of working capital because uneasy suppliers are demanding cash payment for goods.

Inflation has eaten into profits but the yard has been relatively free from labor troubles. Workers and unions have come to the firm's assistance by postponing pay claims.

Special Problem

Like the Rolls-Royce collapse, the difficulties at UCS pose a special problem to Mr. Heath and fellow ministers committed to ending the Labor government's policy of bailing out financially stricken corporations and providing state subsidies to other concerns.

The Tory policy has been to keep hands off industry to force it to stand on its own feet.

An exception had to be made with Rolls-Royce—and another may come for the shipbuilders. In addition to its 7,500 workers, 25,000 more men in ancillary industries depend on the shipyard for their livelihood.

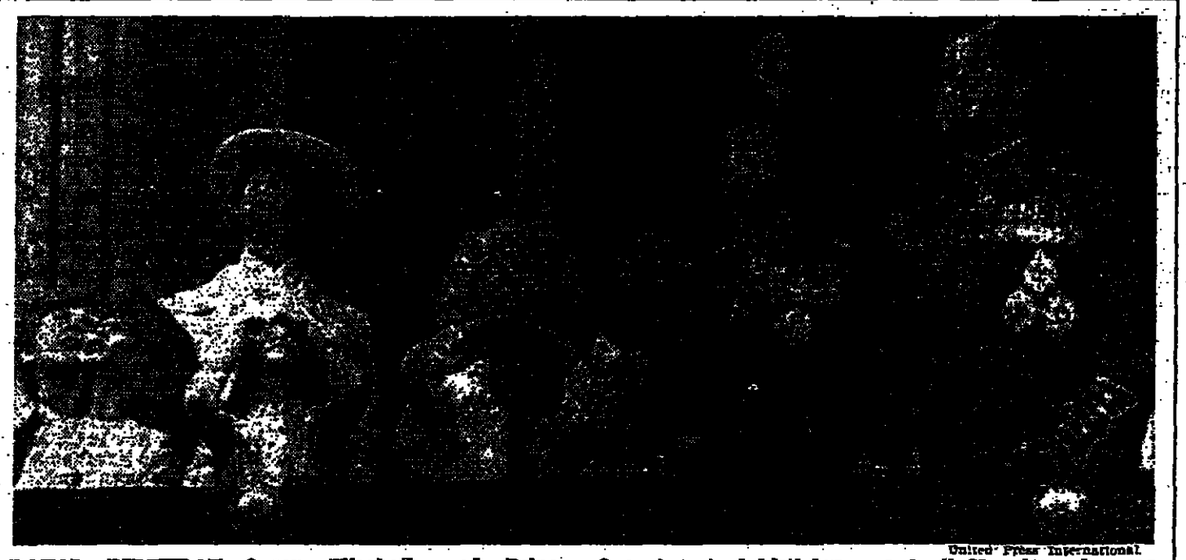
Mr. Heath called a full meeting of cabinet ministers tomorrow morning to find a solution that Mr. Davies is to announce later to the House of Commons.

97 Are Arrested In Latin Quarter

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters).—Police arrested 97 people in the Latin Quarter last night but released them all this morning after checking their identity, police said today.

Police reported several minor incidents in the area where shops were looted and windows broken a week ago in a two-hour spree of vandalism, during which the police did not intervene.

Last night a large force of police was stationed in the Left Bank student area, the scene of violence on practically every Saturday night for the past few weeks.



United Press International

ROYAL BIRTHDAY—Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip accompanied by other members of the Royal Family on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, watch a fly-past by 16 RAF jets, as part of the ceremony celebrating the Queen's official birthday on Saturday. The Queen's actual birthday was April 21, when she was 45, but it is traditionally celebrated in June because of the generally more favorable weather. The Queen Mother and Princess Anne are in the background and Prince Edward, is next to the Queen.

Seeking a Position of Strength

French Democratic Left Splits on Front With Communists

By John L. Hess

PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—The battered and divided democratic left in France pulled itself together a bit today but failed to resolve its overriding problem: the willingness to make a united front with the Communists.

At a three-day congress in suburban Epinay, the Socialist party merged with François Mitterrand's Convention of Republican Institutions and with a number of smaller groupings, mainly left-wing Catholics. These added perhaps 10,000 members to the party's estimated total of 75,000. It had 350,000 at the end of World War II.

The congress was dominated by the Communist question, to the point that in the decisive vote today, seats on the national committee were allocated in proportion to the balloting for seven policy resolutions.

On a preliminary tally, the right-wing bloc led by Gaston Defferre, mayor of Marseilles, a bloc which favors a united front with so-called centrist parties, won about 30 percent of the votes and 13 seats. One-third of the vote and 15 seats went to the resolution of Alain Savary, the party secretary, and Guy Mollet, advocating a wary continuation of negotiations with the Communists.

Mr. Mitterrand's faction, which also insisted on the necessity of a united front with the Communists but was slightly more wary, obtained seven seats. Three groups eager to push the popular front more vigorously, to the point of accepting the Communist proposal for a "contract of government," setting the policy of a leftist regime in advance, obtained a total of 12 seats.

Mr. Mitterrand, an advocate of unity of the left since 1965, when he obtained 45 percent of the vote against President Charles de Gaulle, told the congress that the only way for the Socialists to deal with the Communists is from a position of strength.

The Communists have held on to roughly one-fourth of the French electorate since the war. Meanwhile, the Socialists have declined from nearly one-fourth to less than one-tenth.

Under the Fourth Republic, ending in 1958, the Socialists participated in most French governments in coalition with centrist and conservatives parties. The Defferre faction seeks to renew this approach, but, as the Catholic daily La Croix observes, the center today has largely entered the government majority, leaving little ground for a center-left opposition.

Only Hope

The Savary-Mollet and Mitterrand groups thus conclude that the only hope for election victories lies in unity on the left. But they don't want to lose their more moderate following, and they fear being dominated by the powerful Communist party.

A majority of the new party leadership now appears to favor a continuation of recent electoral deals with the Communists, concentrating their votes in runoffs on the candidate leading in the first round.

But it is avoiding a marriage contract. The Communists have pursued their wooing to the point of acknowledging a peaceful, democratic path to socialism by the ballot box. So far they have refused, however, to admit that a Socialist government, once elected, could be defeated at the polls and should then step down gracefully. The Socialists consider the point fundamental.

EACH FRIDAY A VACATION CRUISES TO NEW YORK.

In one of the world's most civilised international agreements, the British and the French have decreed that their two great pleasure cruisers, QE2 and Le France, sail from Le Havre and Southampton for New York most alternate Fridays.

It's a little longer than the wait between plane flights, but the rewards are incomparable.

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Obituaries

Lt. Gov. Reynolds of Virginia Heir to Metals Firm Fortun

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI).—Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds of Virginia, heir to the Reynolds Metal Co. fortune, whose meteoric political career was interrupted by a brain tumor nearly a year ago, died here today at 54.

A Reynolds Metal Co. spokesman in Richmond, Va., said Mr. Reynolds, who re-entered a hospital here May 4 for more radiation treatments to arrest further progress of the inoperable tumor, died of pneumonia.

Mr. Reynolds shunned the role of dilettante for the public service career he pursued until his death. He learned of his fatal illness last August when he entered a neurological institute for treatment of a persitent numbness and pain in his left arm and shoulder.

Prior to the diagnosis, he had been considered the Democratic party's choice as its next gubernatorial candidate. It was widely considered, even by some Republicans, that he would win election as chief executive easily in 1973. He would have been 35 on June 30.

Frederick W. Haddad

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 13 (AP).—Frederick W. Haddad, 41, a former assistant to President John Kennedy, died of an apparent heart attack in a Battle Creek hospital on Friday.

In the early days of the Kennedy administration, Mr. Haddad headed the so-called "Kennedy talent search" to find cabinet and subcabinet officers for the new President.

Mr. Haddad and his brother, William, also helped organize the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Peace Corps.

Bert Ambrose

LEEDS, England, June 13 (AP).—Bert Ambrose, 74, one of Britain's big band leaders during the 1930s, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Ambrose, who turned to managing recording stars after World War II, collapsed in a television studio where his client singer Kathy Kirby was recording.

D. G. Tendulkar

BOMBAY, June 13 (AP).—D. G. Tendulkar, 63, author of an eight-volume biography of Mohandas Gandhi, died here yesterday.

Ralph E. Cleland

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 13 (AP).—Dr. Ralph E. Cleland, 78, internationally known botanist, specializing in genetics, died here Friday in his Indiana University office.

He was distinguished professor emeritus at the school and a member of the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences.

William G. Grace

BATH, Maine, June 13 (AP).—William George Grace, 85, the marine engineer who used a torch to cut a plate from the prow of the sunken submarine S-5 allowing 26 trapped crewmen to swim to safety, died here Thursday.

A native of London, Mr. Grace was the son of an English and grandson of a German ba

The plate he cut from the which sank in Long Island Sc shortly after World War I, is in the Naval Museum in W ington.

Alfred (Red) Barr

EL PASO, Texas, June 13 (U —Alfred (Red) Barr, 62, Sout Methodist University's swim coach, died of a heart at in his hotel room yesterday.

Mr. Barr had coached since 1947, and his teams won 17 Southwest Confer championships, including the 15. He had also coached U.S. Pan American games t

A native of Avon, Ohio, Barr was graduated from C lin College in 1930 and rec a master's degree from New University in 1937.

Pietro Quaroni

ROME, June 13 (AP).—Vet Italian diplomat Pietro Qua 73, who had represented country in Moscow, Paris, and London, died here Fr Mr. Quaroni had under eye surgery a few days ago.

After minor posts in diplomatic service, Mr. Qu become Italy's ambassador t Soviet Union when the two c tries established diplomatic ti 1944. In 1946 he was transf to Paris, replacing Giu Saragat, now president of

Brandt Arrives In U.S. Today f Talks With Nix

WASHINGTON, June 13 ters).—West German Chan Willy Brandt arrives here t row for talks with Pres Nixon and government off on East-West problems, E and U.S. relations with the pean Common Market.

Mr. Brandt, on his second here in 14 months, will mee Nixon on Tuesday for talks and again that evenii a dinner in his honor at White House. He will also c with Secretary of State Wi P. Rogers at a working lunc Wednesday.

The chancellor is to spe week in the United States ceiving an honorary degre Yale University tomorrow, s ing Tuesday and Wednesda Washington, and going o New York for meetings United Nations Secretary-G al U Thant on Thursday.

Mr. Brandt arrived yest in Kingston, Jamaica, on a day visit there. He said speech that his governmen sympathetic with the pro of Jamaica and the Com wealth Caribbean nations face of the implications o ain's probable entry int European Economic Comm

Central Banke Discuss Contro For Eurodollar

BASEL, June 13 (Reuter gathering of about 30 o world's central bankers, h attend tomorrow's annual ing of the Bank for Interna Settlements (BIS), gave priority in their informal end talks to controlling flows into Europe.

The matter has become u as it is freely acknowledged massive dollar flows were primary cause of the recent etary crisis which resulte last month's parity chang the Swiss franc, Austrian ling, West German mark Dutch guilder.

BIS members' views on trolling the Eurodollar are pected to be published tom informed sources here said

The current talks are broader basis than the re monthly BIS board mee which are usually attended central bankers from W Europe, the United States, ada and Japan. This meet being attended by 29 repr tatives of BIS members central bankers from several member countries, incl South Africa.

Indians Expell From Alcatraz After 19 Month

SAN FRANCISCO, Jun (UPI).—A government forc 35 marshals recaptured Al Island without resistance Fr removing 15 Indian holdout maining from an occupation began 19 months ago.

The marshals landed on 12-acre island from three Guard boats, took possessio transported the six men, women and five children San Francisco hotel. They m resistance.

The angry Indians charged they had been betrayed by government on orders from dent Nixon. Some vowed t claim the island.

United States Attorney J L. Browning Jr. said the st of the onetime prison islan San Francisco Bay had prompted by the Indians' re to cooperate in investigation copper wire theft from the i and interference with Guard attempts to repair na tional aids.

Soviet Official Says Nation Has Vast Oil Sources

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—The Soviet oil minister said today the Soviet Union has vast untapped petroleum sources and is building pipelines to supply Asia and Europe.

Minister Valentin D. Shashin told the opening session of the eighth World Petroleum Congress in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses:

"There are vast areas of the Soviet Union not yet thoroughly explored or still lying untapped and whose combined oil and gas-bearing areas cover some 7.4 million square miles—nearly half the total area of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shashin added:

"Exploratory wells are still thinly scattered. There is one well per 62 square miles."

He said that work is under way to construct "two major oil pipelines, the largest in the country, to transport western Siberian oil to the west and the east."

"The western line will be 2,850 miles long... The eastern line will be 3,720 miles long. It will start at Alexandrovskoye... and go to the port of Nakhodka, near Vladivostok," he said.

Le Havre Firm Burns

LE HAVRE, France, June 13 (Reuters).—A fire which swept through a chemical factory here early today caused damage estimated at five million francs. The factory produced France's entire supply of titanium oxide No one supply of titanium oxide. No one was hurt in the blaze.

Malta Laborites Fight Nationalists During Election

VALLETTA, June 13 (UPI).—Opposition Labor party supporters battled their Nationalist rivals and then turned on police today at the midway point of Malta's second general elections in seven years of independence.

The fighting erupted amid one of the island's heaviest turnouts of voters—nearly 80 percent of the eligible 168,000. Monday is the final day of the three days of balloting.

Giorgio Borg Olivier sought another five-year term as prime minister at the head of the strongly pro-Western Nationalist party, which maintains military ties with Britain and indirectly with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His Labor party opponent, Dom Mintoff, favors a more independent course for the 122-square-mile nation.

Nationalists said the fighting at Santa Lucia, five miles from Valletta, broke out today because Laborites were threatening voters on the way to the polls. Police moved in quickly to restore order, only to be attacked in turn, they said, by the Laborites.

Police said an undisclosed number of arrests was made.

Sunny skies and soaring temperatures across the Mediterranean island brought out voters by the thousands.

French Strike Continues

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters).—An unofficial strike by French railwaymen to back wage demands went into its third day today with service cut by two-thirds on long distance trains. Paris suburban service was 20 to 60 percent of normal. New talks between the unions and management of the state-operated railroads are scheduled Wednesday.

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Also Cast Votes From Space

Cosmonauts Grow a Garden: The Crop Is Chinese Cabbage

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut orbital laboratory today cast the first "votes" from space and tended a vegetable patch in the sky. They are growing Chinese cabbage.

"We give our votes to the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and non-party members," cosmonauts Lt. Col. Georgy Dobrovolski, Vladislaw Volkov and Viktor Patsayev radioed to earth on election day for the Supreme Soviets (parliaments) of the Soviet Union's republics.

"We vote for the wise foreign and domestic policy of our Communist party, for the implementation of the grandiose plans of the new five-year economic plan."

Tass disclosed the vegetable patch in the sky.

'Higher Vegetation'

"Experiments are continuing aboard Salyut to study the influence of the conditions of weightlessness on the development of higher vegetation," Tass said.

"Grown for this purpose are Chinese cabbage [*brassica chinensis*], flax and bulb onion cultivated by the hydrophonics method. A new nutrient solution is regularly fed to the plants and observations are being continuously carried out."

Salyut at 1100 GMT today completed its 100th orbit since the cosmonauts boarded it last Monday after docking in their Soyuz-11 transport spacecraft.

Tass said the cosmonauts had begun working in shifts because of a heavy experiment schedule but were "preserving high working capacity."

Tass said Salyut is equipped with a "moving track" so the cosmonauts can "preserve the habits of walking and the strength of their muscles in weightlessness." It said there are other "special devices and fixtures" for exercise on board but did not describe them.

Col. Dobrovolski told televiewers via "cosmovision" that he and Mr. Volkov decided to grow beards although electric shavers are on board. "Patsayev firmly resists the temptation and shaves daily," Col. Dobrovolski said.

Eisenhower Called Moon Wrong Goal

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP). Soon after leaving the American presidency, Dwight Eisenhower said in a secret talk at the Naval War College that the United States was taking its eyes off the right target in racing Russia to the moon.

That talk, disclosed now for the first time, was made only about four months after President John Kennedy pledged to place an American on the moon during the 1960s, a goal achieved in 1969.

"The United States has got priority tasks, and we ought to keep our minds on those tasks," Gen. Eisenhower told faculty and students at the War College on Oct. 3, 1961.

Like most lectures at the War College, this one was kept secret. Now, nearly ten years later, Gen. Eisenhower's words have been published in the June issue of the Naval Institute Proceedings. His son, John Eisenhower, gave permission, the publication said.

In recent years some critics have contended that too much money is being spent on space and that more should be diverted to solving domestic problems, including those of the cities.

But Gen. Eisenhower's words suggest that his priorities were different when he downgraded the drive to the moon.

"In the defense field, they are strong enough to command our greatest effort within the services and in our productive capacity.

"I believe that some day humans are going to circle the moon, take some pictures of it, and maybe even get to a planet and back if there's time—I don't know—but I believe those things ought to come about as a by-product of all the research we are doing today in missiles and in bigger engines and so on.

"I think to make the so-called race to the moon a major element in our struggle to show that we are superior to the Russians is getting our eyes off the right target."

Associated Press.

DUTIFUL CITIZENS—Former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and wife Nina Petrovna walking in Moscow yesterday after voting in Russian national elections.

First Public Appearance in Two Years

Khrushchev, 77, Goes to Moscow to Vote

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—Former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, his wife Nina on his arm, appeared in Moscow today to vote in parliamentary elections.

"I feel fine," the 77-year-old Mr. Khrushchev said.

Asked what he was doing these days—he was ousted from power by the current Kremlin troika in 1964—Mr. Khrushchev replied:

"I'm a pensioner. What do pensioners do?"

It was Mr. Khrushchev's first public appearance in Moscow in two years. That time it was also to vote at a public school in central Moscow.

Mr. Khrushchev has been an official "unperson" since his ouster on Oct. 15, 1964. His name appeared in the Soviet press last November for the first time since that date, when newspapers published his disavowal of the "Khrushchev Remembers" book.

Mr. Khrushchev branded the alleged memoirs a "fabrication" and denied he handed any manuscripts to foreign or domestic publishers. The book became a best-seller in the West.

Family friends said in November that Mr. Khrushchev was taken to the Kremlin hospital from his suburban villa for treatment of a cardiac deficiency. He has long suffered from heart trouble.

Police, Army Battle 1,200 Near Belfast

Orange Order March Halted After Clash

DUNGIVEN, Northern Ireland, June 13 (UPI).—Police and British troops today used barbed-wire barricades and a river to stave off charges by hundreds of Protestant Orangemen trying to defy a government ban against marches.

About 1,200 Protestants in their lodge's regalia—orange sashes and bowler hats—smashed through police lines shouting "no surrenders" and "let us through."

Police said eight marchers were injured.

But British troops with billy clubs beat some of them back and the "concertina" rolls of barbed wire stretched across a bridge and the River Roe itself held the marchers away from the main part of this 95-percent Roman Catholic market village of 1,500 inhabitants.

Annual Procession

The Protestants had poured into the town from nearby villages that have traditionally been at odds with the Dungiven Catholics. The Orange Order march is an annual event, but it was prohibited this year under a general government order banning marches. The town is 70 miles west of Belfast.

Meanwhile British troops opened fire on bomb throwers in Belfast early today.

"It is not known if any of the bomb throwers were hit," an army spokesman said.

Two nail bombs were thrown at a platoon of the Royal Greenjackets patrolling the market area of downtown Belfast. Only one exploded and none of the troops was hurt, the spokesman said.

16 Kinshasa Students Get 10 Yrs. as AWOL

KINSHASA, June 13 (Reuters).—Sixteen former students at Kinshasa's Lovanium University were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in their absence here today for failing to enroll in the army.

The court-martial followed last week's decision to close the university and enlist the students for two years following a clash on the campus in which a student was wounded. The government gave the students three days to enroll or be treated as deserters. Of the 3,007 students at Lovanium 2,889 enrolled.

Face Fines, Jail Terms

Uninsured Motorists in Italy Ignore New Law, Dodge Police

By Marvine Howe

ROME June 13 (NYT).—Hundreds of thousands of Italian motorists dodged policemen yesterday after compulsory motor vehicle insurance went into effect at midnight.

About 15 million cars, trucks, motorcycles and motorboats are subject to the new requirement, which excludes only three-wheel motorcycles and farm machinery. State vehicles are also included but have until Dec. 31 to be insured.

A fifth of the country's automobile drivers have not yet obtained insurance and are liable to fines and jail sentences, according to official estimates. About 75 percent of all motorcycles are not insured.

Heavy Demand

Motorists without at least third-party insurance risk three months in jail and a fine of 300,000 lira, or $480. Failure to display an insurance certificate on the windshield can bring a fine of $1.60 to $16.

Insurance companies have been working day and night and even on the Corpus Christi holiday last week to handle the new applications.

Meanwhile, drivers without the necessary certificate resorted to various subterfuges today. A black market has blossomed for false insurance cards. Many car owners parked their cars in garages, forgoing weekends at the beach, until they got their cards. Others merely parked in conspicuous alleys, hoping that their vehicles would be overlooked.

Some drivers covered their windshields with election propaganda, hoping that the lack of a certificate would go unnoticed.

A survey yesterday afternoon indicated that the Italian police were being lenient toward violators. Some policemen suggested that they would allow a seven-day grace period. At the Rome general police command, two officers did not even know that the law had gone into effect.

Tourists were relieved. In accidents in the past they have generally had to deal with uninsured Italian drivers, many of whom were unable to pay for damages. Tourists are almost universally covered.

The law, which was approved by the legislature in December, 1969, was drafted because of the increasing number of accidents, according to official sources.

Fund Established

The situation got so bad that the government's National Insurance Institute recently set up a fund to take care of cases in which the driver at fault in an accident was not identified or not covered by insurance.

Alvaro Ricardi, a spokesman for the National Insurance Institute, was dubious about the effect of the new compulsory insurance law. "In my personal opinion, it may be that people will drive with more recklessness and daring than ever since they will feel more at ease because eventual damages are covered," he said.

The director-general of insurance at the Ministry of Industry, Gaetano Angela, said that the new law put Italy on the same level as that of the other members of the European Economic Community. "I believe that we can now achieve almost automatically an integrated insurance system within the Common Market," he said.

Italy Begins 2-Day Round Of Balloting

ROME, June 13 (UPI).—Twenty percent of the Italian electorate are voting today and tomorrow in regional, provincial and city elections that have been described as a test of strength for the coalition government of Premier Emilio Colombo.

More than 7 million voters are selecting a regional government, two provincial governments and 158 city councils. Voting in Sicily ends tonight but all other polls will open again tomorrow until 2 p.m.

The elections have attracted nationwide interest and roused strong party feelings. Mr. Colombo himself stumped for the Christian Democrats in an effort to blunt any possible neo-Fascist or Communist gains.

Local elections rarely stir much national interest, but the current voting, coming only one year before national elections and involving 19.6 percent of the total Italian electorate, quickly took on the aspect of a test of strength for Mr. Colombo's coalition.

Italy's bitter political campaign claimed its first fatality yesterday. A policeman's bullet killed a 32-year-old activist caught illegally putting up campaign posters in a suburb of the Sicilian capital of Palermo. Police called the shooting an accident.

Sen. Proxmire, Wife Decide to Live Apart

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate, announced Friday that he and his wife have decided to live apart.

Sen. Proxmire, 56, married his wife Ellen, 49, in 1956. It was the second marriage for both. He said they are not planning a divorce.

Spain to Restore Rights Suspended During Basque Trial in December

MADRID, June 13 (UPI).—The government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco announced Friday that it will reinstate habeas corpus rights which were suspended during the trial of Basque extremists at Burgos last December.

Article 18 of the constitution, which was suspended for six months on Dec. 14, will be reinstated tomorrow, Information Minister Alfredo Sanchez Bella told newsmen at the end of a regular cabinet meeting.

Article 18 stipulates that arrested persons must be freed within 72 hours of their detention unless they have been formally charged. The suspension has given police the right to detain political suspects indefinitely without a formal charge.

Egypt Parliament Backs Soviet Pact

CAIRO, June 13 (UPI).—The "friendship and cooperation" treaty between Egypt and the Soviet Union won unanimous approval tonight from the People's Assembly (parliament), the Middle East News Agency said.

The assembly held a special session tonight to debate the 15-year pact, the agency added. The treaty was signed in May.

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The McNamara Report

(Continued from Page 1)

against North Vietnam beginning in 1954; with moves that encouraged and abetted the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963; with plans, pledges and threats of further action that sprang to life in the Tonkin Gulf clashes in August, 1964; with the careful preparation of public opinion for the years of open warfare that were to follow, and with the calculation in 1965, as the planes and troops were openly committed to sustained combat, that neither accommodation inside South Vietnam nor early negotiations with North Vietnam would achieve the desired result.

Primary Interest

The study also suggests that the predominant American interest was at first containment of Communism and later the defense of the power, influence and prestige of the United States, in both stages irrespective of conditions in Vietnam.

The Times, which has obtained all but one of nearly 40 volumes of the study, has collated the materials into major segments of varying chronological length, from one that broadly covers the two decades before 1960 to one that deals intensively with the agonizing debate in the weeks following the 1968 Tet offensive.

The months from the beginning of 1964 to the Tonkin Gulf incident in August were a pivotal period, the study makes clear, and the series begins with this phase.

The Pentagon papers disclose that in this phase the United States had been mounting clandestine military attacks against North Vietnam and planning to obtain a congressional resolution that the administration regarded as the equivalent of a declaration of war. The papers make it clear that these far-reaching measures were not improvised in the heat of the Tonkin crisis.

When the Tonkin incident occurred, the Johnson administration did not reveal these clandestine attacks and pushed the previously prepared resolution through both houses of Congress on Aug. 7, 1964.

Within 72 hours, the administration, drawing on a prepared plan, secretly sent a Canadian emissary to Hanoi. He warned Premier Pham Van Dong that the resolution meant that North Vietnam must halt the Communist-led insurgencies in South Vietnam and Laos or "suffer the consequences."

The section of the Pentagon study dealing with the internal debate, planning and action in the Johnson administration from the beginning of 1964 also reveals that the covert military operations had become so extensive by August, 1964, that Thai pilots flying American T-28 fighter planes apparently bombed and strafed North Vietnamese villages near the Laotian border on Aug. 1 and 2.

Moreover, it reports that the administration was able to order retaliatory air strikes on less than six hours' notice during the Tonkin incident because planning had progressed so far that a list of targets was available for immediate choice. The target list had been drawn up in May, the study reports, along with a draft of the congressional resolution—all as part of a proposed "scenario" that was to build toward openly acknowledged air attacks on North Vietnam.

Simultaneously, the papers reveal, Secretary McNamara and the joint chiefs of staff also arranged for the deployment of air strike forces to Southeast Asia for the opening phases of the bombing campaign.

Covert Operations

What the Pentagon papers call "an elaborate program of covert military operations against the state of North Vietnam" began on Feb. 1, 1964, under the code name Operation Plan 34A. President Johnson ordered the program, on the recommendation of Mr. McNamara, in the hope, held very faint by the intelligence community, that "progressively escalating pressure" from the clandestine attacks might eventually force Hanoi to order the Viet Cong guerrillas and the Pathet Lao to halt their insurrections.

In a memorandum to the President on Dec. 21, 1963, after a two-day trip to Vietnam, Mr. McNamara remarked that the plans, drawn up by the Central Intelligence Agency station and the military command in Saigon, were "an excellent job."

Through 1964, the 34A operations ranged from flights over North Vietnam by U-2 spy planes and kidnappings of North Vietnamese citizens for intelligence information, to parachuting sabotage and psychological-warfare teams into the North, commando raids from the sea to blow up rail and highway bridges and the bombardment of North Vietnamese coastal installations by PT boats.

These "destructive undertakings," as they were described in a report to the President on Jan. 2, 1964, from Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak of the Marine Corps, were designed "to result in substantial destruction, economic loss and harassment." The tempo and magnitude of the strikes were designed to rise in three phases through 1964 to "targets identified with North Vietnam's economic and industrial well-being."

The attacks were given "interagency clearance" in Washington, the history says, by coordinating them with the State Department and CIA, including advance monthly schedules of the raids from Maj. Gen. Rollen H. Anthis of the Air Force.

The Pentagon account and the documents show that William P. Bundy, the assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, and John T. McNaughton, head of the Pentagon's politico-military operations as the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, were the senior civilian officials who supervised the distribution of the schedule and the other aspects of the interagency coordination for Mr. McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The analyst notes that the 34A program differed in a significant respect from the relatively low-level and unsuccessful intelligence and sabotage operations that the CIA had earlier been carrying out in North Vietnam.

The 34A attacks were a military effort under the control in Saigon of Gen. Paul D. Harkins, chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Command there. He ran them through a special branch of his command called the Studies and Observations Group. It drew up the advance monthly schedules for approval in Washington. Planning was done jointly with the South Vietnamese and it was they or "hired personnel," apparently Asian mercenaries, who performed the raids. But Gen. Harkins was in charge.

CIA Air Force

The second major segment of the administration's covert war against North Vietnam consisted of air operations in Laos. A force of propeller-driven T-28 fighter-bombers, varying from about 25 to 40 aircraft, had been organized there. The planes bore Laotian Air Force markings. But only some belonged to that air force. The rest were manned by pilots of Air America (a pseudo-private airline run by the CIA) and by Thai pilots under the control of Ambassador Leonard Unger.

Reconnaissance flights by regular U.S. Air Force and Navy jets, code-named Yankee Team, gathered photographic intelligence for bombing raids by the T-28s against North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops in Laos.

The Johnson administration gradually stepped up these air operations in Laos through the spring and summer of 1964 in what became a kind of preview of the bombing of the North. The escalation occurred both because of ground advances by the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao and because of the administration's desire to bring more military pressure against North Vietnam.

The destroyer patrols in the Gulf of Tonkin, code-named De Soto Patrols, were the third element in the covert military pressures against North Vietnam. While the purpose of the patrols was mainly psychological, as a show of force, the destroyers collected the kind of intelligence on North Vietnamese warning radars and coastal defenses that would be useful to 34A raiding parties or, in the event of a bombing campaign, to pilots. The first patrol was conducted by the destroyer Craig without incident in February and March, in the early days of the 34A operations.

The analyst states that, before the August Tonkin incident, there was no attempt to involve the destroyers with the 34A attacks or to use the ships as bait for North Vietnamese retaliation.

Although the highest levels of the administration sent the destroyers into the gulf while the 34A raids were taking place, the Pentagon study, as part of its argument that a deliberate provocation was not intended, in effect says that the administration did not believe that the North Vietnamese would dare to attack the ships.

Of the three elements of the covert war, the analyst cites the 34A raids as the most important. The "unequivocal" American responsibility for them "carried with it an implicit symbolic and psychological intensification of the U. S. comitment," he writes. "A firebreak had been crossed."

The fact that the intelligence community and even the joint chiefs also gave the program little chance of compelling Hanoi to stop the Viet Cong and the Pathet Lao, he asserts, meant that "a demand for more was stimulated and an expectation of more was aroused."

On Jan. 22, 1964, a week before the 34A raids started, the joint chiefs warned Mr. McNamara in a memorandum signed by the chairman, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, that while "we are wholely in favor of executing the covert actions against North Vietnam... it would be idle to conclude that these efforts will have a decisive effect" on Hanoi's will to support the Viet Cong.

The joint chiefs said that the administration "must make ready to conduct increasingly bolder actions," including aerial bombing of key North Vietnam targets, using U.S. resources under Vietnamese cover," sending American ground troops to South Vietnam and employing "U. S. forces as necessary in direct actions against North Vietnam."

And after a White House strategy meeting on Feb. 20, President Johnson ordered that "contingency planning for pressures against North Vietnam should be speeded up."

The impelling force behind the administration's desire to step up the action during this period was its recognition of the steady deterioration in the positions of the pro-American governments in Laos and South Vietnam, and the corresponding weakening of the U. S. hold on both countries. North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao advances in Laos were seen as having a direct impact on the morale of the anti-Communist forces in South Vietnam, the central American concern.

Slide Concealed

The deterioration was also concealed from Congress and the public as much as possible to provide the administration with maximum flexibility to determine its moves as it chose from behind the scenes.

The United States found itself particularly unable to cope with the Viet Cong insurgency, first through the Saigon military regime of Gen. Duong Van Minh, and later through that of Gen. Nguyen Khanh, who seized power in a coup d'état on Jan. 30, 1964. Accordingly, attention focused more and more on North Vietnam as "the root of the problem," in the words of the joint chiefs.

Walt W. Rostow, the dominant intellectual of the administration, had given currency to this idea and provided the theoretical framework for escalation. His concept, first enunciated in a speech at Fort Bragg, N. C., in 1961, was that a revolution could be dried up by cutting off external sources of support and supply.

Where North Vietnam was concerned, Mr. Rostow had evolved another theory—that a credible threat to bomb the industry Hanoi had so painstakingly constructed out of the ruins of the French Indochina war would be enough to frighten the country's leaders into ordering the Viet Cong to halt their activities in the South.

In a memorandum on Feb. 13, 1964, Mr. Rostow told Secretary Rusk that President Ho Chi Minh "has an industrial complex to protect: he is no longer a guerrilla fighter with nothing to lose."

The administration was firmly convinced from interceptions of radio traffic between North Vietnam and the guerrillas in the South that Hanoi controlled and directed the Viet Cong. Intelligence analyses of the time stated, however, that "the primary sources of Communist strength in South Vietnam are indigenous," arising out of the revolutionary social aims of the Communists and their identification with the nationalist cause during the independence struggle against France in the 1950s.

The study shows that President Johnson and most of his key advisers would not accept this intelligence analysis that bombing the North would have no lasting effect on the situation in the South, although there was division—even among those who favored a bombing campaign if necessary—over the extent to which Viet Cong fortunes were dependent on the infiltration of men and arms from North Vietnam.

William Bundy and Mr. Rusk mentioned on several occasions the need to obtain more evidence of this infiltration to build a case publicly for stronger actions against North Vietnam.

As the Viet Cong rebellion gathered strength, so did interest in bombing the North as a substitute for successful prosecution of the counterinsurgency campaign in the South, or at least as an effort to force Hanoi to reduce guerrilla activity to a level where the feeble Saigon government could handle it.

This progression in administration thinking was reflected in Mr. McNamara's reports to President Johnson after the secretary's trips to Vietnam in December and March.

In his December memorandum recommending initiation of the covert 34A raids, Mr. McNamara painted a "gloomy picture" of South Vietnam, with the Viet Cong controlling most of the rice and population heartland of the Mekong Delta south and west of Saigon.

Then, in his memorandum of March 16 on his latest trip, Mr. McNamara reported that "the situation has unquestionably been growing worse" and recommended military planning for two programs of "new and significant pressures upon North Vietnam."

The first, to be launched on 72 hours' notice, was described as "border control and retaliatory actions." These would include assaults by Saigon's army against infiltration routes along the Ho Chi Minh Trail network of supply lines through southeastern Laos, "hot pursuit" of the guerrillas into Cambodia, "retaliatory bombing strikes" into North Vietnam by the South Vietnamese Air Force "on a tit-for-tat basis" in response to guerrilla attacks, and "aerial mining . . . (possibly with U.S. assistance) of the major . . . ports in North Vietnam." The words in parentheses are Mr. McNamara's.

Second Program

The second program, called "graduated overt military pressure" was to be readied to begin on 30 days' notice. "This program would go beyond reacting on a tit-for-tat basis," Mr. McNamara told the President. "It would include air attacks against military and possibly industrial targets." The raids would be carried out by Saigon's air force and by an American Air Commando squadron code-named Farmgate, then operating in South Vietnam with planes carrying South Vietnamese markings. To conduct the air strikes, they would be reinforced by three squadrons of U.S. Air Force B-57 jet bombers flown in from Japan.

President Johnson approved Mr. McNamara's recommendations at a National Security Council meeting on March 17, 1964, directing that planning "proceed energetically."

Mr. McNamara had advocated trying a number of measures to improve the Saigon government's performance first, before resorting to overt escalation. "There would be the problem of marshaling the case to justify such action, the problem of Communist escalation and the problem of dealing with pressures for premature or 'stacked' negotiations," he remarked in his March memorandum.

His description of negotiations echoed a belief in the administration that the government of Gen. Khanh was incapable of competing politically with the Communists. Therefore, any attempt to negotiate a compromise political settlement of the war between the Vietnamese themselves was to be avoided because it would result in a Communist takeover and the destruction of the American position in South Vietnam.

Similarly, any internal accommodation between the opposing Vietnamese forces under the vague "neutralization" formula for Vietnam that had been proposed by President Charles de Gaulle of France that June was seen as tantamount of the same thing, a Communist victory. In his March memorandum, Mr. McNamara mentioned the dangerous growth of "neutralist sentiment" in Saigon and the possibility of a coup by neutralist forces who might form a coalition government with the Communists and invite the United States to leave.

In a glimpse into the President's thoughts at this time, the study shows that he was concerned with the problem. Mr. Johnson told Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in a cablegram to Saigon on March 20, 1964, that he was intent on "knocking down the idea of neutralization wherever it rears its ugly head, and on this point, I think nothing is more important than to stop neutralist talk wherever we can by whatever means we can."

Mr. Lodge was opposed to planning for "massive destruction actions" before trying what he described as "an essentially diplomatic carrot and stick approach, backed by covert military means."

This plan, which Mr. Lodge had been proposing since the previous October, involved sending a secret non-American envoy to Hanoi with an offer of economic aid, such as food imports to relieve the rice shortages in North Vietnam, in return for calling off the Viet Cong. If the North Vietnamese did not respond favorably, the stick—unpublicized and unacknowledged air strikes, apparently with unmarked planes—would be applied until they did.

The President's message of March 20 shared Mr. Lodge's opinion that it was still too early for open assaults on the North.

Mr. Johnson added that the administration also expected a "showdown" soon in the Chinese-Soviet dispute "and action against the North will be more practicable" then.

This and the other sporadic insights the study gives into Mr. Johnson's thoughts and motivations during these months leading up to the Tonkin Gulf incident in August indicate a President who was, on the one hand, pushing his administration to plan energetically for escalation while, on the other, continually hesitating to translate these plans into military action.

The glimpses are of a chief executive who was determined to achieve the goal of an "independent non-Communist South Vietnam" he had enunciated in a National Security Action Memorandum in March, yet who was holding back on actions to achieve that goal until he believed they were absolutely necessary.

Plans Develop

By the latter half of April, 1964, accordingly, planning for further attacks against the North had matured sufficiently through several plans for Secretary Rusk, William Bundy and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, the Army chief of staff, to review the plans with Mr. Lodge at a Saigon strategy meeting on April 19 and 20.

The "scenario" envisaged escalation in three stages from intensification of the current clandestine 34A raids to "covert U.S. support of overt . . . aerial mining and air strike operations" by Saigon to "overt joint . . . aerial reconnaissance, naval displays, naval bombardments and air attacks" by the United States and South Vietnam.

The analyst does not mention any provision in the April planning for a congressional resolution that would constitute authority to wage war; he refers instead to "presidential consultations with key congressional leaders." But the idea of a resolution was already current by then. The historian reports its first emergence in discussions in the State Department in mid-February, 1964, "on the desirability of the President's requesting a congressional resolution, drawing a line at the borders of South Vietnam." He cites a Feb. 13 letter to Mr. Rusk to this effect from Mr. Rostow, then chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Council.

At the April Saigon meeting and in the weeks immediately afterward, the author says, "a deliberate, cautious pacing of our actions" prevailed over a near-term escalation approach being pressed by the joint chiefs and Mr. Rostow.

One reason for this, the historian explains, was that the administration recognized that it "lacked adequate information concerning the nature and magnitude" of infiltration of trained guerrilla leaders and arms from the North and was beginning a major effort to try to gather enough concrete evidence to justify escalation if this became necessary.

The direct outcome of Mr. Rusk's April visit to Saigon was his agreement to try Mr. Lodge's carrot-and-stick approach. On April 30, 1964, the secretary flew to Ottawa and arranged with the Canadian government for J. Blair Seaborn, Canada's new representative on the International Control Commission, to convey the offer of U.S. economic aid to Premier Dong when Mr. Seaborn visited Hanoi in June.

On May 4, Gen. Khanh, sensing a decline in his fortunes and beginning to abandon the idea of strengthening his government to the point where it could defeat the Viet Cong in the South, told Mr. Lodge that he wanted to declare war quickly on North Vietnam, have the United States start bombing and send 10,000 Special Forces troops of the U.S. Army into the South "to cover the whole Cambodian-Laotian border." Mr. Lodge deflected the suggestions.

Mr. McNamara, on a visit to Saigon on May 13, was instructed to tell Gen. Khanh that while the United States did not "rule out" bombing the North, "such actions must be supplementary to and not a substitute for successful counter-insurgency in the South" and that "we do not intend to provide military support nor undertake the military objective of 'rolling back' Communist control in North Vietnam."

But, on May 17, when the Pathet Lao launched an offensive on the Plaine des Jarres that threatened to collapse the pro-American government of Premier Souvanna Phouma and, with it, "the political underpining of U.S.-Laotian policy," the study declares, this "deliberate, cautious approach" to escalation planning was suddenly thrown into "crisis management."

The administration immediately turned the Laotian air operations up a notch by intensifying the T-28 strikes and, May 21, by starting low-altitude target reconnaissance by U.S. Navy and Air Force jets over areas held by the Pathet Lao and the North Vietnamese.

In Washington, the chief planner, William Bundy, assisted by Mr. McNaughton and William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, worked up a 30-day program culminating in full-scale bombing of the North. He submitted it as a formal draft presidential memorandum for consideration by an executive committee of the National Security Council.

For several reasons, this May 23 plan was never carried out as written. The President, in fact, delayed nine months more the plan's denouement in an air war.

For the military side of the plan, the President's order of March 17 to plan for retaliatory air strikes on 72 hours' notice and for full-scale air raids on 30 days' notice had borne fruit in Operation Plan 37-64.

This plan had been prepared in the Honolulu headquarters of Adm. Harry D. Felt, commander in chief of Pacific forces, or CINCPAC, and had been approved by the joint chiefs on April 17.

Infiltration Data

For the political side of the plan, recommendations from William Bundy and Mr. Rusk had produced more evidence of infiltration by the North for public release to justify escalation.

The covering memorandum on the plan pointed out that military action would not begin until after "favorable action" on the joint congressional resolution. William Bundy drafted the resolution on May 25.

After meetings on May 24 and 25, the Executive Committee of the National Security Council—including Secretaries Rusk and McNamara, John A. McCone, CIA director, and McGeorge Bundy, presidential assistant for national security—decided to recommend to the President only piecemeal elements of the plan. Among these were the sending of the Canadian emissary to Hanoi and the move for a joint congressional resolution.

In any case, the account explains, the urgency was taken out of the Laos crisis by a Polish diplomatic initiative on May 27 for a new Laos conference that would not include discussions of Vietnam, a major fear of the administration. The President instructed his senior advisers to convene another strategy conference in Honolulu at the beginning of June "to review for... final approval a series of plans for effective action."

Ambassador Lodge and Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who was replacing Gen. Harkins as chief of the Military Assistance Command in Saigon, flew to Honolulu with Secretary Rusk for the strategy session at Adm. Felt's headquarters there on June 1 and 2, 1964. They were joined by William Bundy, Mr. McNamara, Gen. Taylor, Mr. McCone and Mr. Sullivan.

While he had previously counseled patience, Mr. Lodge's chief recommendation at Honolulu reflected his growing nervousness over the shakiness of the Saigon regime. He argued for bombing the North soon.

Adm. Felt's record of the first day's session quotes Mr. Lodge as predicting that "a selective bombing campaign against military targets in the North" would "bolster morale and give the population in the South a feeling of unity."

Obtaining a congressional resolution "prior to wider U.S. action in Southeast Asia" was a major topic.

The upshot of the conference, however, was that major actions "should be delayed for some time yet," the historian says. A separate briefing paper that William Bundy prepared for Secretary Rusk to use in communicating the conference's findings to the President at a White House meeting late on the afternoon of June 3 counseled more time "to refine our plans and estimates." Mr. Bundy emphasized the need for an "urgent" public relations campaign at home to "get at the basic doubts of the value of Southeast Asia and the importance of our stake there."

Mr. McNamara, Gen. Taylor and Mr. McCone joined Secretary Rusk in making the June 2 report to the President on the Honolulu conference. A documentary record of this White House meeting is not available, but the study deduces the President's reaction and decisions from the subsequent actions taken by his senior advisers.

Where decisive military actions were concerned, "the President apparently recognized the need for more and better information, but did not convey a sense of urgency regarding its acquisition," the analyst says.

But one element of the May 23 plan, the positioning of forces for later action, began to fall into place right after the White House meeting. The Pentagon study says that "noncommitting military actions... were given immediate approval."

On June 4, Mr. McNamara directed the Army to take "immediate action... to improve the effectiveness and readiness status of its materiel prestocked for possible use in Southeast Asia."

"In June, State and Defense Department sources made repeated leaks to the press affirming U.S. intentions to support its allies and uphold its treaty commitments in Southeast Asia," the analyst explains, citing several articles that month in The New York Times. The administration also focused publicity through June and into July on its military prepositioning moves. The augmentation of the Army war stocks at Korat in Thailand was given "extensive press coverage," the account says, citing a dispatch in The Times on June 21, 1964.

Quiet on Aim

What the historian calls "the broad purpose" of these positioning moves—to serve as steps in the operation plans—was not explained to the public.

The administration did openly step up its air operations in Laos in mid-June, after the enemy provided it with a rationale of self-defense. On June 6 and 7, two Navy jets on low-altitude target reconnaissance flights were shot down by enemy ground fire. Washington immediately added armed escort jets to the reconnaissance flights and, on June 9, the escort jets struck Pathet Lao gun positions and attacked a Pathet Lao headquarters.

A similar escalation of the T-28 operations and the involvement of Thai pilots was unofficially acknowledged in Washington, although the responsibility for these operations was laid to the Laotian government. And subsequent strikes by the American escort jets against enemy positions were not made public.

At the end of June, the Royal Laotian Air Force was secretly strengthened with more T-28s, and American planes began conducting troop transport operations and night reconnaissance flights for a successful counter-offensive by the Laotian Army to protect the key position of Muong Soui.

President Johnson was projecting an image of firmness and moderation the study notes. In early June, he first requested and then rejected a draft from Mr. Rostow for a major policy speech on Southeast Asia that took an "aggressive approach" and, instead, relied "on news conferences and speeches by other officials to state the official view," the account continues.

"In contrast to the Rostow approach [the President's], news conference on 23 June and Secretary Rusk's speech at Williams College, 14 June, emphasized the U.S. determination to support its Southeast Asian allies but avoided any direct challenge to Hanoi and Peking or any hint of intent to increase our military commitment."

A formal question the President submitted to the CIA in June also indicated what was on his mind. "Would the rest of Southeast Asia necessarily fall if Laos and South Vietnam came under North Vietnamese control?" he asked. The agency reply on June 9 challenged domino theory, widely believed one form or another within administration.

"With the possible exception Cambodia," the CIA memorandum said, "it is likely that nation in the area would quickly succumb to Communism as a result of the fall of Laos and South Vietnam. Furthermore, a situation of the spread of Communism in the area would be inexorable, and any spread that did occur would take time, in which the total situation and change in any number of ways unfavorable to the Communist cause."

The CIA analysis conceded that the loss of South Vietnam and Laos "would be profoundly damaging to the U.S. position in the Far East" and would raise the prestige of China "as a leader of world Communism" at the expense of a more moderate Soviet Union. But the analysis argued that so long as the United States could retain its island bases such as those on Okinawa, Guam, the Philippines and Japan, it would wield enough military power in Asia to deter China and North Vietnam from overt military aggression against Southeast Asia in general.

Even in the "worst case," that South Vietnam and Laos would fall through "a clear-cut Communist victory," the United States would still retain some leverage to affect the final outcome in Southeast Asia, according to the analysis.

It said that "the extent to which individual countries would move away from the U.S. and toward the Communists would be significantly affected by the substance and management of U.S. policy in the period following the loss of Laos and South Vietnam."

Unused Analysis

As in the case of the CIA analysis stating that the real roots of Viet Cong strength lay in South Vietnam, the study shows that the President and his senior officials were not inclined to adjust policy along the lines of this analysis challenging the domino theory.

Only the joint chiefs, Mr. Rostow and Gen. Taylor appear to have accepted the domino theory in its literal sense—that the countries of Southeast Asia, from Cambodia to Malaysia, would tumble automatically into the Communist camp if the key province, South Vietnam, were lost, and that the U.S. position in the rest of the Far East, from Indonesia through the Philippines to Japan and Australia, would also be irrevocably harmed.

Yet the President and most of his closest civilian advisers—Secretary Rusk, Mr. McNamara and McGeorge Bundy—seem to have regarded the struggle over Vietnam in more or less these terms.

In 1964, the administration feared an outbreak of other "wars of national liberation" in Asian, African and Latin American countries and, Mr. McNamara wrote in his March 1964 memorandum to the President, "the South Vietnam conflict is regarded as a test case."

The struggle in South Vietnam was likewise bound up with the fear of "containing China," whose potential shadow over Southeast Asia was viewed as a permanent threat by Mr. Rusk because of his World War II experience in Asia and the victory of Mao Tse-tung's revolution in China.

But behind these foreign policy axioms about domino theory, wars of liberation and the containment of China, the historian reveals a deeper perception among the President and his aides that the United States was now the most powerful nation in the world and that the outcome in South Vietnam would demonstrate the will and the ability of the United States to have its way in world affairs.

The history conveys an impression that the war was thus considered less important for what it meant to the South Vietnamese people than for what it meant to the position of the United States in the world.

Mr. McNaughton would encapsulize this perception in a memorandum to Mr. McNamara seeking to apportion American aims in South Vietnam:

- "70 pct.—To avoid a humiliating U.S. defeat (to our reputation as a guarantor).
- "20 pct.—To keep SVN (and then adjacent) territory from Chinese hands.
- "10 pct.—To permit the people of SVN to enjoy a freer way of life.
- "Also—To emerge from the war without unacceptable taint of methods used.
- "NOT—To 'help a friend,' although it would be hard to stay in if asked out."

The words in parentheses are Mr. McNaughton's.

Thus, he had reasoned in another memorandum, even bombing North Vietnam did not force Hanoi to call off the Viet Cong; "it would demonstrate [the United States] was a good doctor' willing to keep promises, be tough, take risks, get bloody and hurt the enemy badly."

And while the history notes doubt and worry in the Johnson administration, it also reveals an underlying confidence among the decision makers at the top, an attitude would count, that the mightiest nation resolved to use its vast power, the other would buckle.

Mr. Rostow would articulate this confidence in a memo

(Continued on next page)

A Chronology of the Road to War in Vietnam

NEW YORK (NYT).—Here, in chronological sequence, are highlights of the Tonkin period:

February, 1964

Start of Operation Plan 34-A program of clandestine military operations against North Vietnam.

March, 1964

Plans for "new and significant pressures on North Vietnam" urged by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara on return from Vietnam, since new government of Gen. Nguyen Khanh considered unable to improve South Vietnam outlook.

President Johnson approves; cables Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador in Saigon, that "our planning for action against the North is on a contingency basis at the present."

April, 1964

Scenarios for escalation reviewed in Saigon by Mr. Lodge, William P. Bundy, Dean Rusk, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler. Plans cover details of stepping up U.S. military involvement to conform with administration conviction that Hanoi controls Viet Cong. Extent of Hanoi's involvement should be "proven to the satisfaction of our own public, of our allies and of the neutralists," according to Mr. Rusk.

List of 94 potential targets for bombing in North drawn up by Joint Chiefs.

May, 1964

Gen. Khanh asks U.S. attacks on the North, tells Mr. Lodge Saigon wants to declare war on North Vietnam. Mr. McNamara does not "rule out" possibility of bombing, but stresses "such actions must be supplementary to and not a substitute for" success against Viet Cong in South.

Mr. Lodge cables Mr. Rusk that United States cannot "expect a much better performance" from Saigon government "unless something" in the way of U.S. action is forthcoming.

William Bundy sends President 30-day scenario for graduated military pressure against the North that would culminate in full-scale bombing attacks. Includes joint congressional resolution "authorizing whatever is necessary with respect to Vietnam."

June, 1964

Honolulu strategy meeting. Ambassador Lodge urges "a selective bombing campaign against military targets in the North" to bolster shaky morale in South. He questions need for congressional resolution; Messrs. Rusk and McNamara, and John McCone of the CIA, support it.

Preparatory military deployments under way in Southeast Asia.

J. Blair Seaborn, Canadian diplomat, meets secretly in Hanoi with Pham Van Dong, North Vietnam's premier, warns of "the greatest devastation" that would result from escalation by North Vietnam.

President resists pressure to ask for congressional resolution immediately and to step up the war effort.

Mr. Johnson queries CIA on "domino theory." Agency replies that only Cambodia is likely to "quickly succumb to Communism" if Laos and South Vietnam fall, but says U.S. prestige would be damaged.

July, 1964

Gen. Khanh announces "march north" propaganda campaign.

South Vietnamese naval commandos raid two North Vietnamese islands in Gulf of Tonkin. Part of "growing operational capabilities" of 34-A program, the Pentagon study says.

August, 1964

Destroyer Maddox, on Gulf of Tonkin intelligence patrol, attacked by North Vietnamese PT boats seeking South Vietnamese raiders. Joined by the C. Turner Joy, attacked again by torpedo boats, history reports.

Less than 12 hours after news of second attack reaches Washington, bombers on way to North Vietnam on reprisal raids from carrier.

Tonkin Gulf Resolution, drafted by administration, introduced. Administration officials testify; Mr. McNamara disclaims knowledge of South Vietnamese attacks on islands. Resolution passes.

What study calls "an important threshold in the war"—U.S. reprisal air strikes against North—crossed with "virtually no domestic criticism."

Continued from preceding page.

dum to Secretary Rusk that fall: "I know well the anxieties and complications on our side of the line. But there may be a tendency to underestimate both the anxieties and complications on the other side and also to underestimate that limited but real margin of influence on the outcome that flows from the simple fact that we are the greatest power in the world—if we behave like it."

Accordingly, in mid-June, the administration carried out another element of the May 23 plan, the element that had first been formulated by Ambassador Lodge as his "carrot and stick." On June 18, at the administration's request, Mr. Seaborn, the new Canadian representative on the International Control Commission paid the first of his two secret calls on Premier Dong in Hanoi.

Washington sought to convey to North Vietnam through Mr. Seaborn the more precise and threatening meaning of the preparatory military deployments to Southeast Asia that it was publicizing on a vaguer level in public.

The analyst says that Mr. Seaborn stressed to Premier Dong that while U.S. ambitions in Southeast Asia were limited and its intentions "essentially peaceful," its patience was not limitless. The United States was fully aware of the degree to which Hanoi controlled the Viet Cong, Mr. Seaborn said, and "in the event of escalation the greatest devastation would of course result for the DRV itself."

The North Vietnamese premier, the study relates, "fully understood the seriousness and import of the warning conveyed by Mr. Seaborn." Whether Mr. Seaborn also proffered the "carrot" of food and other economic aid is not reported.

At the June 3 meeting at the White House, the President had also apparently approved continued work for the congressional resolution, the historian says, because planning for it continued apace.

Drive on North

Washington's efforts to achieve some political stability in Saigon and to hold the line militarily against the guerrillas were coming to naught, however, under the blows of the Viet Cong. In his fear and nervousness, Gen. Khanh broke a promise he had made to Mr. Lodge and Secretary Rusk in their May meeting to consult with Washington before publicly announcing any intention to declare war on the North and to start a bombing campaign.

On July 19, he started a "March North" campaign of militant slogans and oratory at a "unification rally" in Saigon. The same day, as the historian puts it, Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, then chief of the South Vietnamese Air Force, "spilled the beans to reporters" on joint planning that the U.S. and Saigon governments had secretly been conducting since June with President Johnson's approval for ground and air assaults in Laos.

In an emotional meeting on July 23 with Gen. Taylor, who had just replaced Mr. Lodge as ambassador, Gen. Khanh asserted that North Vietnamese draftees had been taken prisoner with Viet Cong guerrillas in fighting in the northern provinces. The United States should realize, he said, that the war had entered a new phase that called for new measures.

During another heated meeting on July 24, Gen. Khanh asked Ambassador Taylor whether to resign. The ambassador asked him not to do so and cabled Washington urging that the United States undertake covert joint planning with the South Vietnamese for bombing the North. The joint planning would serve as a device to hold the "March North" campaign in check and would perhaps create some political stability within the Saigon military through this assurance of American support, the ambassador said.

The State Department, the study says, immediately authorized Ambassador Taylor "to tell Khanh the USG had considered attacks on North Vietnam that might begin, for example, if the pressure from dissident South Vietnamese factions became too great. He must keep this confidential."

To restrain the South Vietnamese military, the ambassador was also authorized to undertake joint planning for an air campaign.

The Pentagon narrative skims over the last few days in July, 1964, but a summary of command and control study of the Tonkin Gulf incident by the Defense Department's Weapons System Evaluation Group in 1965, which The Times obtained along with the Pentagon narratives, fills in the events of these few days.

The study discloses that after a National Security Council meeting called on July 25, apparently to discuss these critical developments in Saigon, the joint chiefs proposed air strikes by unmarked planes flown by non-American crews against several targets in North Vietnam, including the coastal bases for Hanoi's flotilla of torpedo boats.

Assistant Secretary McNaughton sent the joint chiefs' memorandum to Mr. Rusk on July 30.

The Pentagon narrative now remarks that the clandestine 34A raids against North Vietnam—after getting off to what the joint chiefs had called "a slow beginning" in a report to Mr. McNamara on May 19—picked up in tempo and size during the summer, although the analyst provides few details. The joint chiefs had informed Mr. McNamara that trained sabotage teams, electronic intelligence-gathering equipment, C-123 transports for the airdrops and fast PT boats for the coastal raids were giving the program "growing operational capabilities."

At midnight on July 30, South Vietnamese naval commandos under Gen. Westmoreland's command staged an amphibious raid on the North Vietnamese islands of Hon Me and Hon Nieu in the Gulf of Tonkin.

While the assault was occurring, the U.S. destroyer Maddox was 120 to 130 miles away, heading north into the gulf on the year's second De Soto intelligence-gathering patrol. Its sailing orders said that the ship was not to approach closer than eight nautical miles to the North Vietnamese coast and four nautical miles to North Vietnamese islands in the gulf.

Course Altered

The historian does not say whether the captain of the Maddox had been informed about the 34A raid. He does state that the Maddox altered course twice on Aug. 2 to avoid a concentration of three North Vietnamese torpedo boats and a fleet of junks that were still searching the seas around the islands for the raiders.

The destroyer reached the northernmost point of its assigned patrol track the same day and headed south again.

"When the [North Vietnamese] PT boats began their high-speed run at [it] at a distance of approximately ten miles, the destroyer was 23 miles from the coast and heading further into international waters," the historian says. "Apparently," he explains, "these boats... had mistaken Maddox for a South Vietnamese escort vessel."

In the ensuing engagement, two of the torpedo boats were damaged by planes launched from the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga, stationed to the south for reasons the study does not explain. A third PT boat was sunk by a direct hit from one of the Maddox's five-inch guns.

The next day, Aug. 3, President Johnson ordered the Maddox reinforced by the destroyer C. Turner Joy and directed that both destroyers be sent back into the gulf, this time with instructions not to approach closer than 11 nautical miles to the North Vietnamese coast. A second aircraft carrier, the Constellation, was instructed to join the Ticonderoga as quickly as possible.

The historian calls these reinforcing actions "a normal precaution" in the light of the first attack on the Maddox and not an attempt to use the destroyers as bait for another attack that would provide a pretext for reprisal air strikes against the North. "Moreover," it comments, "since the augmentation was coupled with a clear [public] statement of intent to continue the patrols and a firm warning to the DRV that a repetition would bring dire consequences, their addition to the patrol could be expected to serve more as a deterrent than a provocation."

2 New Attacks

On the night of Aug. 3, while the De Soto patrol was resuming, two more clandestine 34A attacks were staged. PT boats manned by South Vietnamese crews bombarded the Rhon River estuary and a radar installation at Vin Son. This time, the Maddox and the Turner Joy were definitely warned that the clandestine assaults were going to take place, the documents show.

Apparently expecting the President to order a resumption of the patrol, the admiral commanding the Seventh Fleet asked Gen. Westmoreland on Aug. 2 to furnish him the general location of the planned raids so that the destroyers could steer clear of the 34A force.

On the night of Aug. 4, Tonkin Gulf time, approximately 24 hours after this second 34A assault, North Vietnamese torpedo boats then attacked both the Maddox and the Turner Joy in what was to be the fateful clash in the gulf.

The Pentagon account says that Hanoi's motives for this second attack on the destroyers are still unclear. The narrative ties the attack to the chain of events set off by the 34A raids of July 30 but says that Hanoi's precise motive may have been to recover from the embarrassment of having two torpedo boats damaged and another sunk in the first engagement with the Maddox, without any harm to the American destroyer.

The study does not raise the question whether the second 34A raid on the night of Aug. 3 or the apparent air strikes on North Vietnamese villages just across the Laotian border on Aug. 1 and 2 by T-28 planes, motivated the Hanoi leadership in any way to order the second engagement with the destroyers.

Whatever the North Vietnamese motives for the second clash, President Johnson moved quickly now to carry out what the analyst calls "recommendations made... by his principal advisers earlier that summer and subsequently placed on the shelf."

Because of the Pacific time difference, the Pentagon received the first word that an attack on the Maddox and the Turner Joy might be imminent at 9:20 a.m. on Aug. 4, after the destroyers had intercepted North Vietnamese radio traffic indicating preparations for an assault. The flash message that the destroyers were actually engaged came into the communications center at 11 a.m.

Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp who had replaced Adm. Felt as commander in chief of Pacific Forces, telephoned from Honolulu to suggest bombing the coastal bases for the torpedo boats.

Within ten minutes, Mr. McNamara convened a meeting with the joint chiefs to discuss possibilities for retaliation. Mr. Rusk and McGeorge Bundy joined them.

Twenty-five minutes later, the two secretaries and Mr. Bundy left for a previously scheduled National Security Council meeting at the White House. They would recommend reprisal strikes to the President, while the joint chiefs stayed at the Pentagon to decide on specific targets.

Targets Picked

At 1:25 p.m., the director of the joint staff telephoned Mr. McNamara to say that the chiefs had unanimously agreed on the targets.

At a second National Security Council meeting that afternoon, President Johnson ordered the reprisals, decided to seek the congressional resolution immediately and discussed with his advisers the swift Southeast Asia deployment of the air strike forces designated in Operation Plan 37-64 for the opening blows in a possible bombing campaign against the North. His approval for these plans was apparently given later that day, the study shows.

Mr. McNamara returned to the Pentagon at 3 p.m. to approve the details of the reprisal strikes, code-named Pierce Arrow. An execution order was prepared by the joint staff, but, at 4 p.m. Mr. McNamara learned from Adm. Sharp in a telephone conversation that there was now confusion over whether an attack on the destroyers had actually taken place.

The secretary told Adm. Sharp that the reprisal order would remain in effect, but that the admiral was to check and make certain that an attack had really occurred before actually launching the planes. At 4:49 p.m., the formal execution order for the reprisals was transmitted to Honolulu. The order specified that the carriers were to launch their planes within about 2 1/2 hours.

The admiral called back at 5:23 p.m. and again a few minutes after 6 o'clock to say that he was satisfied that the attack had been genuine.

At 6:45 p.m., President Johnson met with 16 congressional leaders from both parties whom he had summoned to the White House. He told them that because of the second unprovoked attack on the American destroyers, he had decided to launch reprisal air strikes against the North and to ask for a congressional resolution, the study says.

The Pentagon study gives no indication that Mr. Johnson informed the congressional leaders of U.S. responsibility for and command of the covert 34A raids on July 30 and Aug. 3.

Nor does the history give any indication that Mr. Johnson told the congressional leaders of what the historian describes as "the broader purpose of the deployments" under Operation Plan 37-64, which Mr. McNamara was to announce at a Pentagon news conference the next day and describe as a precautionary move.

At 8:30 p.m. on Aug. 4, Mr. McNamara returned to the Pentagon and, at 11:30 p.m., after several telephone calls to Adm. Sharp, he learned that the Ticonderoga had launched its bomb-laden aircraft at 10:43 p.m.

Nation Told

The President did not wait. Sixteen minutes after Mr. McNamara's last phone call to Adm. Sharp, at 11:36 p.m., he went on television to tell the nation of the reprisal strikes.

The study notes that the administration drafted the congressional resolution for the two men who would sponsor its passage through both houses for the President: Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The key language, making the resolution in effect a declaration of war, was:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress approve and support the determination of the President, as commander in chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.

"Sec. 2. The United States regards as vital to its national interest and to world peace the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia. Consonant with the Constitution of the United States and the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with its obligations under the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, the United States is, therefore, prepared, as the President determines, to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom."

Mr. McNamara and Mr. Rusk both testified on behalf of the resolution in secret sessions of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees on Aug. 6. In his narrative, the Pentagon historian occasionally quotes from and refers to portions of their testimony, which have never been made public by the Pentagon. Along with the history, The Times also obtained more extensive quotations from this portion of the hearing transcript.

Sen. Wayne Morse, D., Ore., had learned that boats manned by South Vietnamese crews had attacked the two North Vietnamese islands on July 30. Sen. Morse, one of two senators who were to vote against the Tonkin Gulf resolution—the other was Ernest L. Gruening, D., Alaska—alleged during the secret hearing on Aug. 6 that Mr. McNamara had known about the raids and that the destroyers had been associated with it.

"First," Mr. McNamara replied, "our Navy played absolutely no part in, was not associated with, was not aware of, any South Vietnamese actions, if there were any... The Maddox was carrying out a routine patrol of the type we carry out all over the world at all times."

No Connection

"I did not have knowledge at the time of the attack on the island," he said. "There is no connection between this patrol and any action by South Vietnam."

Mr. McNamara contended that whatever action had taken place against these North Vietnamese islands had been part of an anti-infiltration operation being conducted by a fleet of coastal patrol junks the United States had helped South Vietnam to organize in December, 1961.

"As part of that, as I reported to you earlier this week, [Mr. McNamara had testified before the committee in a secret session on Aug. 3 after the first attack on the Maddox], we understand that the South Vietnamese sea force carried out patrol action around these islands and actually shelled the parts they felt were associated with this infiltration.

"Our ships had absolutely no knowledge of it, were not connected with it; in no sense of the word can be considered to have backstopped the effort," he said.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, then asked Secretary Rusk at the same secret session: "I take it that our government, which supplied these boats... did know that the boats would be used for attacks on North Vietnamese targets and that we acquiesced in that policy. Is that correct?"

"... In the larger sense, that is so, but as far as any particular detail is concerned we don't from Washington follow that in great detail," Mr. Rusk replied.

"They are doing it with our acquiescence and consent. Is that correct?" Sen. Church continued.

"But within very limited levels as far as North Vietnam is concerned," Mr. Rusk said.

When Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., subsequently brought up the July 30 attack on the islands during the Senate floor debate on the resolution, Sen. Fulbright replied that he had been assured by the administration that "our boats did not convoy or support or back up any South Vietnamese naval vessels" and that the destroyer patrol "was entirely unconnected or unassociated with any coastal forays the South Vietnamese themselves may have conducted."

The congressional resolution passed on Aug. 7 by a vote of 88 to 2 in the Senate and 416 to 0 in the House.

The history makes it clear that there was no connection between the 34A raids and the coastal patrol junk fleet described by Mr. McNamara and referred to by Mr. Rusk.

There was confusion in Congress, however, over precisely what the resolution meant.

Hanoi Warned

The administration would now communicate the meaning of the resolution to Hanoi by carrying out in a more significant manner an element of the May 23 plan that Washington had already used once in June when the secret Canadian envoy had paid his first visit to Hanoi.

On Aug. 10, Mr. Seaborn was sent back with a second message for Premier Dong, which concluded:

"A. That the events of the past few days should add credibility to the statement made last time, that U.S. public and official patience with North Vietnamese aggression is growing extremely thin.

"B. That the U.S. congressional resolution was passed with near unanimity, strongly reaffirming the unity and determination of the U.S. government and people not only with respect to any further attacks on U.S. military forces but more broadly to continue to oppose firmly, by all necessary means, D.R.V. efforts to subvert and conquer South Vietnam and Laos.

"C. That the U.S. has come to to view that the D.R.V. role in South Vietnam and Laos is critical. If the D.R.V. persists in its present course, it can expect to continue to suffer the consequences. [The word "continue" referred to the reprisal air strikes that followed the Tonkin incident]

"D. That the D.R.V. knows what it must do if the peace is to be restored.

"E. That the United States [illegible] ways and means of measur[illegible] the participation in and dire[illegible] tion and control of, the war [illegible] South Vietnam and in Laos [illegible] will be carefully watching [illegible] D.R.V.'s response to what [illegible] Seaborn is telling them."

During this, as in his fi[illegible] meeting with Mr. Seaborn [illegible] June, the history says, "Mr. Pha[illegible] Van Dong showed himself utt[illegible] ly unintimidated and calmly [illegible] solved to pursue the course up[illegible] which the D.R.V. was embark[illegible] to what he confidently expec[illegible] would be its successful conc[illegible] sion."

In the heat of the Ton[illegible] clash, the administration had a[illegible] accomplished one of the ma[illegible] recommendations of the Ju[illegible] strategy conference at Honolu[illegible] —preparing the American pub[illegible] for escalation.

Little Criticism

The Tonkin Gulf reprisal [illegible] strikes, the historian writ[illegible] "marked the crossing of an i[illegible] portant threshold in the w[illegible] and it was accomplished wi[illegible] virtually no domestic criticis[illegible] indeed, with an evident increa[illegible] in public support for the admi[illegible] istration. The precedent [illegible] strikes against the North was th[illegible] established and at very little a[illegible] parent cost."

"There was a real cost, ho[illegible] ever," he concludes, in that t[illegible] administration was psychologic[illegible] ly preparing itself for furth[illegible] escalation. "The number of u[illegible] used measures short of dir[illegible] military action against the Nor[illegible] had been depleted. Greater visi[illegible] commitment was purchased at t[illegible] price of reduced flexibility." A[illegible] "for all these reasons, when [illegible] decision to strike the North w[illegible] faced again, it was much eas[illegible] to take."

Next—Planning the bombing of North Vietnam.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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The Reasons Why

It is characteristic of the Vietnamese war —which, more than any other in history, has been fought, like the battles of Siamese fighting fish, in a glass bowl—that a vast mass of official testimony to its origins and conduct should reach the public while the struggle still continues. The historical study made by the Pentagon—two and a half million words of text and documents—comprises much of the kind of information that usually only reaches the people after defeat and revolution, like the Kautsky documents on World War I, or at least after a decorous interval of a generation or so.

The revelations of the Defense Department study are, to be sure, far from complete. They do not include material from the presidential papers, or the considerations of the National Security Council. More importantly, the "other side" is revealed only as it is seen from "our side." This is, in fact, one of the weaknesses in the fishbowl thesis of the war: One of the fighters still manages to remain secluded in the weeds, only appearing as a flash of teeth, or the flirt of a vanishing tail.

Another significant omission are those subtleties of mood and impression which are so important in forming the backgrounds for action, but are so evanescent, so much a matter of time and place that they are difficult to recapture or to document even a short time after the event. The Pentagon historians did include references to American reactions to the war, reactions which were to be so decisive in the last few years. But the atmosphere in which President Truman sent aid to the French in Indochina, and President Eisenhower stiffened the Diem regime in Saigon, and Presidents Kennedy and Johnson sent in troops, is virtually dissipated, and acts done in that atmosphere seem the madder for it.

This has happened in other wars. The "revisionists" after World War I could dissect, fairly and with reasonable accuracy, the documents contained in the archives of the Ballplatz, the Wilhelmstrasse, the Quai d'Orsay. Whitehall and those other addresses where foreign affairs were sedately conducted. But they did not convey what a picture, say, of Wilhelm II, in eagled helmet, implied to the peoples of the day and their governments. And Adolf Hitler's abrasive voice over the airwaves was as important in its moment as the invasion of Poland.

It can plausibly be argued that such symbolic sounds and images deserve to fade away under the light and the voice of later reason. But it is unfair to pass moral judgments on actions taken under such emotional incitements without bringing them into the account. Vietnam did not exist in a vacuum: there was the looming figure of Stalin; the initial perversion, by force, of the Czechoslovakian republic; the North Koreans who attacked the South; the Chinese who came across the Yalu; the Berlin blockade; the Soviet missiles in Cuba. The Pentagon archive tells much of the reasons why 45,000 Americans died in Vietnam, and the record certainly is not a happy one. But not all the reasons are in the documents—perhaps because they are not wholly reasonable. A mood may be hard to analyze, but it can be the creature of facts. The mood that led to the tragic mistake in Vietnam was born of many harsh realities in the world that has only partially changed since the initial error was made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Charge.'

International Opinion

The American's America

Max Clos and Yves Cuau of Paris's Le Figaro have just completed a lengthy in-depth report on the United States. The following is from their final article.

Our conclusion is that we are unable to draw one . . . At best, one can sift out a series of often contradictory impressions. The plentiful mail we have already received shows that each problem dealt with gives rise to an almost equal number of approvals and indignant protests. This is why we shall merely advance the following three propositions. The first is rather commonplace. Montesquieu already expressed it three centuries ago: "How can one be a Persian?" We read in a leading San Francisco newspaper an article devoted to France. Absolutely terrifying! . . . Nothing was false in the reported facts, but this amalgamation conveyed the impression of a country in the midst of a bloody revolution.

But the idea which the French have of the United States is often as absurd, absurd and very deep-rooted. In France, people are convinced that it is impossible to walk in the streets of an American big city after 9 p.m. When we assert the contrary, people absolutely do not believe us. If we object that we did so every night, we are answered with a shrug: "You were lucky!" The people here know that the United States is undergoing a very grave crisis, that unemployment causes ravages, that youth is in the midst of revolt, that oppressed Negroes are about to launch into a merciless war against the Whites. Our contradictors have indeed a solid argument: "But Marcuse says that . . ." Then they bluntly ask the question: "Did you read Marcuse?" Well, we did not. We met plumbers, mechanics, lawyers, Negroes, students. None of them had read the old German philosopher. We tried to defend ourselves by pointing out that our American colleagues investigating "The French's France" would have a rather strange vision of our country if they merely visited with Sartre and Lacan.

Second proposition: The deep-rooted idea that the United States is a fascist state is simply grotesque. In no country of the West, not to mention the socialist regimes, is individual freedom so strongly guaranteed. First, because everyone is entirely free to express his opinion . . . In no country of the world is the film industry so free from any compulsion . . . And there is television, which has become a formidable means of control of the men in office by public opinion . . . Vietnam furnishes a perfect example of the role played by television. This is a colonial-like war which, the government claims, is waged in defense of freedom and democracy. Now, since the beginning of the conflict, all the opponents to the Indochinese adventure have been able to come and state their viewpoint before TV cameras . . . The brutality of the images shown on the small screen is incredible. The military communiques may well be optimistic. TV, in close-ups and often live via satellites shows young troops suffering and dying in the Indochinese jungle and rice paddies. At home in their living rooms, Americans could watch their sons expressing their weariness and disgust. They also watched, much more belatedly, the images of the My Lai massacre. They watched, live, Lt. Calley's defenders and accusers come to grips.

Third proposition: Many brilliant minds, in the United States and Europe, assert that "the American revolution" is under way. To tell the truth we did not clearly see what it consists of . . . What is clear is that this society, whose foundations were individualism and the struggle for life, is rapidly transforming itself into a socialist society in which it is the State's duty to insure every citizen not only a minimum income but a fair share of happiness . . .

In the final analysis, there may simply be a misunderstanding about the meaning of the word revolution. America is unquestionably on its way to socialism, if this means a better equality of opportunity and a better sharing of the cake. But the most difficult thing to admit for the majority of Europeans is that workers and employees can reach the political and economic levers without having first imposed on the country the famous dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the contrary which takes place in the United States: One is watching the ascent, without clashes and violence, of a huge middle class basically conservative because actually it already belongs to the bourgeoisie.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The Temperature in Chile

After a relatively placid and successful first six months of President Allende's government, the political temperature in Chile has risen a little. The far left, which greeted Allende's initial program with suspicion but then rallied to him, has begun to charge him again with being merely a reformer. Peasants have taken over more land, and the president, after first ignoring them, has started to send in the police. Now he faces the renewed possibility of right-wing urban terror. What upsets the far left is his repeated insistence that his social revolution can be brought about by peaceful and constitutional means. What upsets the far right is that he is prepared to change the existing constitution.

—From the Guardian (London).

An East Wind Over Malta?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—New developments in the Soviet Union's increasingly important naval diplomacy may easily follow this weekend's general election in the tiny independent state of Malta. Should Dom Mintoff, neutralist leader of the Labor party, succeed in ousting the pro-NATO government of Dr. Borg Olivier, Moscow's strikingly successful penetration of the eastern Mediterranean might well be able to edge further westward.

With the exception of the period from 1905 (when its fleet was crippled by the Japanese), to the post World War II era (when the Kremlin decided to construct a mighty new navy), Russia has been a traditional sea power ever since the 18th century. Its ships have often performed diplomatic as well as military roles in the Mediterranean.

Catherine the Great sent an emissary to Malta who indicated a desire to establish an outpost there. When the Knights of Malta, who used to rule the island, were ousted by Napoleon on his way to Egypt, the order offered its grand mastership to Czar Paul.

Instead, the British established a colonial regime there and retained this until 1964, when independence was granted and a ten-year defense treaty was signed. Modest British naval and military installations have been kept up and in 1965 it was even proposed that Malta be admitted to NATO, a project scotched by Denmark and Norway.

Neutralist Policy

Mintoff appears to have gained strength among the less than 200,000 Maltese voters and has indicated he would like to sever even those indirect links now existing with the North Atlantic coalition, replacing the English pact by a neutralist policy. While he says he would not favor any defense ties with Moscow, he stresses a wish for closer links with anti-Western Arab countries.

None of this is either heinous or illogical. The people of Malta, worried by unemployment and the declining importance of British dockyard facilities, obviously want to improve their lot. An effort in recent years to develop the island into an international tax haven has not had spectacular results, and neither England nor Italy demonstrate much desire to help the faltering economy.

For its part, despite its flickering long-term interest in Malta, Moscow has pursued a tactfully discreet line waiting to see if Mintoff can win a majority and what he appears ready to do with it. Yet, if an Arab-type neutralism is installed by a Labor government, interesting opportunities may be offered to the Soviet fleet, which already has the use of ports in neutralist Egypt and Syria. Brezhnev indicates he wants full Mediterranean naval equality with the West.

The Soviet Mediterranean fleet varies from a minimum of 42 to a maximum of 53 vessels. Until now their greatest weakness has been a lack of aircraft carriers. However, during World War II, Malta, which heroically fought the Axis, was famous as Britain's "unsinkable carrier."

Arc of Influence

While Russia's admirals and diplomats have carefully probed westward to see if they can extend the arc of their influence beyond the Egypt-Syria zone, so far they have failed. They did not succeed in obtaining a position in the former French base of Mers El Kebir, Algeria, when France withdrew, and the Libyans haven't offered any naval facilities. Soviet explorations of barren islets far to the west, near Spain, came to nothing.

Nonetheless, in a report last month on European security, military experts of the Western European Union association said: "Malta holds a key position in this area. . . A proposal for Malta to join NATO was not enthusiastically received by two NATO countries, but was strongly supported by others. The Maltese government now wishes to escape from 'the fortress mentality' and the Labor opposition talks of 'neutralizing' the country."

The report makes the point that "Soviet penetration consists of supplying large quantities of cement." For what purpose—to expand dockyard facilities now used by the British Navy and the U.S. Sixth Fleet? It is also noted that "the key to Malta's prosperity is undoubtedly the opening of the Suez Canal," a goal more fervently and more openly pressed by Moscow than by any other major capital.

All the powers have been playing it cool with respect to Malta until after the elections and the post-electoral policy proclamations of the island's next government. The Kremlin's tact has been notable. Nevertheless, historic tendencies now visible in the Mediterranean basin show a trend toward increased Soviet influence.

The Russian Fleet grows as the British Fleet declines and pressures mount to cut American naval expenditures; simultaneously, Soviet prestige and diplomatic influence expand. Is the East wind reaching the rocky shores of Malta?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Plea for Les Halles

The international petition launched on June 8 to save the Baltard pavilions of les Halles has proved that it is not France alone and the Paris Municipal Council that are concerned.

Ninety percent of the letters received in support of the petition were sent from abroad by foreigners who know and appreciate France and French culture and just think that the Municipal Council and Parisians have taken leave of their senses.

The pavilions and les Halles constitute unquestionably an integral part of the artistic, historic and national heritage of Western civilization. Moreover, in the two years since the food market left les Halles, the pavilions have served as a spontaneous cultural center of such vitality that the most competent urbanists—and even an American banker who seeks to buy them—are completely amazed.

May I recall that a mere prefect's order sufficed to destroy the abbatial church of Cluny 150 years ago, depriving the Western world of its most beautiful construction in hand-hewn stone.

But if the pavilions—these real jewels of 19th century architecture—are now destroyed, the responsibility for this atrocity will not be that of the Municipal Council alone, nor that of the prefect, nor of powerless Parisians. Rather, because of the international importance of the pavilions, I think that President Pompidou alone will be held historically responsible.

That is why I ask President Pompidou, a self-proclaimed lover of the arts and culture in general, to arbitrate this cultural conflict in a way in keeping with the interests of France and of the reputation of French civilization, past, present and future.

Should we also destroy the Arch of Triumph, the Opéra and the Eiffel Tower to build other stations for the express subway line?

JEAN SUCHY
Historien de la Construction
Géographe Spécialiste des Transports
C.N.A.M.
Paris.

The China Bet

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—If you want a promising long-shot bet, put your money on state relations between the United States and Communist China—*without* any public abandonment of the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan, and *before* the 1972 election.

President Nixon wants to have an ambassador in Peking before the coming election, for rather obvious reasons in the current political climate. That should be obvious to anyone from his recent moves.

The extremely bold relaxation of the idiotic restrictions on trade with the Chinese Communists had strong opposition in the Defense Department. The still more important change in the lunatic shipping rules, which have deprived the United States of all trade profits from the Communist bloc, had even stronger labor opposition, plus many opponents in Congress. These facts should be enough to reveal the President's ultimate goal.

Only one clause in the bet above suggested makes it a bit of a long shot, in fact. The woolier types among the academic sinologists are tearfully proclaiming that we really must abandon the Taiwan government, publicly and in the most dastardly manner, if we want full relations with Peking.

Paying the Price

This was the price paid by Gen. De Gaulle to open relations with "La Grande Chine." This was also the price the Canadians and others have paid, although perhaps in a less humiliating manner. The argument is that the Chinese will always demand this price.

But the first point to note is that the Chinese Communist government has already changed its former policy. For it was the Chinese, not the Americans, who altered course when the Peking authorities opened "people-to-people" relations over the ping pong table.

As to the second point to note, it is the obvious, massive and fairly alarming motive for the Chinese policy change. The motive was the extremely threatening Soviet military build-up on the Soviet frontier with China. In the three years, 1968, 1969 and 1970, the Soviet forces on the frontier actually tripled; and the build-up still continues.

It begins to be possible to put numbers to the build-up, too. Chou En-lai has told foreign visitors that the Soviets have a million troops on China's border. And he could just imaginably be right if the logistical and supporting units are counted as equal in manpower to the fighting units.

The Soviet divisions on the border now number about 45. Two new Mongolian divisions have been created, as well; and the 70,000 Soviet frontier troops, although not regular-army, have been given the character of regulars with tanks and other heavy arms. There are also considerable numbers of specialized Soviet units armed with nuclear missiles which are mobile and have a 500-mile range.

The whole pattern of Soviet preparations, furthermore, is tailored to a preventive attack, aimed to take out China's growing nuclear power—and to take it out with nuclear weapons. This does not mean that such a preventive attack is certain.

But the Chinese obviously feel, and quite rightly, that it is plain silly to say that people will never never do what they are clearly preparing to do. So the Chinese are deeply worried.

'Go' or 'No Go'

Whether these Chinese worries are justified or not will be known at some time in the next one-and-a-half to three years. That will come the now-or-never moment, when the growth of Chinese nuclear power will begin to change the odds and risks. At that moment, the Soviets will be forced to decide whether to give the order, "Go," or the order "Not Go."

There is another factor, too, that makes it prudent for the Chinese to worry about the future moment. This is the really staggering expense of the Soviet build-up itself, and also the subsequent maintenance of such a big Soviet force at the end of an almost impossibly difficult supply line. No one makes immensely costly preparations with no thought at all of acting on them.

This, then, is the motive for the change in Chinese Communist policy that has occurred already. The real sticking point for much more radical future Chinese change is certainly the Taiwan problem. President Nixon will certainly not abandon the Chinese Nationalists to curry favor with the Chinese Communists. Yet he would dearly like relations with both.

And U.S.-Chinese Communist relations are by no means impossible if the Chinese merely think an American embassy in Peking will usefully change Soviet calculations.

The McNamara Papers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The official documents on the origins and development of America's involvement in the Vietnam war are now being quietly circulated in Washington.

They have not been released or "leaked" by the Nixon administration, but they are now in the hands of some congressmen and presidential candidates, and they are now being published by The New York Times and in this newspaper.

They do not, of course, tell the whole story. They are in Lord Chesterfield's definition of history still "a confused heap of facts," but they are the first large collection of official documents that help answer the question of how the nation got into this divisive war, and what officials were thinking when they made the critical decisions.

The documents prove once more that truth is the first casualty of war and that war corrupts good men. In fact, the ambiguity of the Nixon administration's zig-zag withdrawal from Vietnam seems, in the light of these documents, almost innocent compared to the deceptive and stealthy American involvement in the war under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

One of the many extraordinary things in this collection is how seldom anybody in the Kennedy or Johnson administrations ever seems to have questioned the moral basis of the American war effort.

Men of unquestioned personal moral character, from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Walt W. Rostow, and the Bundy brothers on down, seem to have concentrated on the pragmatic questions of whether proposed policies, from bombing to getting rid of Diem, would work rather than whether they were justifiable for a great nation fighting for what it proclaimed were moral purposes.

It is true, of course, that all the documents on the American part in the war are not yet available, and presumably officials like Under Secretary of State George Ball who had doubts on the escalation and human cost of the war, kept some of their written dissents out of the files, but even when Johnson was ordering new moves increasing U.S. participation in the actual fighting and keeping this deeper involvement from the Congress, the available record shows almost no protest among the President's closest advisers against what they knew to be deceptions of the American people.

Their attitude seemed to have been that they were in office to serve the President, to help *him* get what *he* wanted, whether it was right or wrong. Even when President Kennedy, with the active participation of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, decided to get rid of the Diem regime, the argument against this policy was not that it was wrong but merely that it might leave an awkward political vacuum, which, of course, it did.

Later, of course, McNamara and some of his aides, particularly John McNaughton and Paul Nitze, began, like Ball, to have serious doubts about the efficacy of the bombing and the search-and-destroy missions, and by mid-1967 they were getting their dissents to Johnson, but most of the damage to the American cause had been done by that time.

End of Cliché

It is difficult to read these documents and go on repeating the old cliché that successive U.S. governments "stumbled" into the war and then blindly staggered from one escalation to the next. Actually, the estimates of the Central Intelligence Agency, particularly on the effect of the bombing, proved to be quite good. The CIA said repeatedly that it did not think the U.S. bombing would either break the spirit of the North Vietnamese or stop the flow of military supplies from North into South Vietnam.

More than that, the intelligence estimates were that U.S. ground troops would not necessarily assure victory because whatever we put in, the enemy would match. Nevertheless, in the end, Mr. [illegible] seems not to have been able to conceive of the notion that the enemy soldiers, about whose character and culture he knew very little, could possibly withstand the threats, let alone the use, of American military power.

Two assumptions were repeatedly made to justify the American war effort, long after the factual basis for them was shaky. They were, first, that the United States was engaged in stopping a new strategic world move by Moscow and Peking, and second, that failure to stop it in Vietnam would lead to spectacular Communist victories elsewhere, and therefore to a major change in the Asian balance of power detrimental to the vital interests of the United States.

Even when the casualties mounted into the tens of thousands and divided the nation, officials were still taking the next step and the next on the argument that these global strategic issues were at stake.

Ironically, McNamara was personally responsible for ordering this vast study of what went wrong, and in the process has furnished compelling evidence against himself and his colleagues in the Johnson and Kennedy administrations.

Also, by bringing historians from the outside and asking them for candid analysis of the documents, McNamara has provided a good foundation for a serious history of the war and a careful examination of the decision-making process that led to so many blunders.

"History," said Gibbon, "is more than the register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind," and the McNamara Papers add compelling new evidence to this melancholy conclusion.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1896

PARIS—A technical commission was ordered by the Paris Municipal Council to investigate and report upon the methods in use for purifying and sterilizing river water. This commisssion recently presented its report which is somewhat amusing and somewhat sad at the same time. It seems that after all of the scientific advancement of our time, the only practical method of sterilizing water and rendering it harmless is to boil it.

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1921

PARIS—Those who conceived the formation of the League of Nations might very logically have included in its organization a section of and for international sport, for in practice this agency has an important influence in promoting a mutual understanding among widely separated peoples. It is to be regretted that the "Olympic" games are not scheduled at more frequent intervals. The universality of honest sport leads to universal peace.

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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1971

Eurobonds

Bundesbank Dollar Sales Fail To Benefit the Bond Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—Dollar sales by the German Bundesbank continued apace last week, but with no apparent benefit to the Eurobond market.

For the most part, it appeared that commercial banks were getting these dollars and using them to finance the interim standby credits of their corporate customers who prefer not to tap the bond market at this point.

Short-term Eurodollar rates, which began declining when the Bundesbank started selling dollars on June 2 after a month-long hiatus, were virtually unchanged at the end of last week from the week-earlier levels. However, bankers found some encouragement in the fact that the trend is expected to continue downward.

"As the spread opens up, it makes for a technically healthier bond market," a banker noted. But a spread of at least two percentage points would be needed between these short-term rates and the long-term bond rates before it would become attractive to use them to buy bonds, he said. In addition, any revival of bond activity would need "a modicum of confidence, which is difficult to achieve while rates are floating."

In new issue news, Banque Nationale de Paris, the largest bank on the Continent, announced it would offer $25 million of 6-year notes with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent. The issue is expected to be priced at 99.

There had been some question whether the market for such medium-term instruments had reached the saturation point—some $400 million has been raised so far this year compared with $336 million in the year-ago period.

Prompting the question was the decision to cut $5 million from the Rohm & Haas 7-year note offering, reducing it to $10 million. The issue was priced on Tuesday at 97 1/2 with a coupon of 8 percent. (The $15 million of 15-year bonds were priced at 98 with a coupon of 8 3/4.)

Cutting the size of the note came as a surprise, since that end of the market has been considered much easier to tap than the long end.

The reason, apparently, is that the issue was a victim of the Eurodollar credit crunch that was building prior to the re-entry of the Bundesbank as a seller of dollars. Eurodollar rates were at 8 percent bid before the re-entry and the subsequent 3/4-point drop came too late to save the issue.

On the secondary market, the Haas bonds were quoted on Friday at 96 1/4 bid—97 1/4 asked, and the notes at 96-97.

One other new issue last week was the long-expected announcement from Alusuisse International, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Swiss Aluminium. It is offering $35 million of 10-year bonds with warrants. These are convertible into 15 Alusuisse shares and are exercisable from Aug. 1, 1971, through Sept. 30, 1976. The bonds will have an average life of 8 1/2 years.

The coupon rate is expected to be between 7 and 7 1/4 percent, but final terms, including price of the bond and the conversion price of the warrants—expected at 5 to 10 percent below the share price at the fixing date—are to be set June 22.

In Zurich, the price of the shares fell on the news from 2,700 francs to 2,525 ($618) by the week's end.

The Swiss banks underwriting the issue have allotted themselves $20 million, leaving $15 million for distribution elsewhere.

Still on offer are Scott Paper's $20 million, 8 3/4 percent, 15-year issue and Denmark's 25 million Unit of Account (UA), 8 percent bond.

Priced during the week was the 20 million UA from the South African Electricity Supply Commission—at 99 3/4. It is estimated that for the first six months of the year, UA-denominated issues will have totaled 120 million units (one unit equals $1)—about 6 percent of the $2 billion or so

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week June 6	Prior Week May 30	1970 June 7
Commodity Index	107.2	107.7	115.9
*Currency in circ.	$57,851,000	$57,165,000	$54,037,000
*Total loans	$84,143,000	$83,670,000	$80,014,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,786,000	2,914,000	2,653,000
Auto production	....	161,021	185,461
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,745,000	9,762,000	9,519,000
Freight car loadings	496,743	571,181	537,027
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	29,348,000	29,113,000	28,094,000
Business failures	205	199	235

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†May	Prior Month	1970
Employed	78,961,000	78,698,000	78,357,000
Unemployed	5,217,000	5,085,000	3,384,000
Industrial production	166.0	165.5	170.4
*Personal income	$836,300,000	$830,400,000	$777,600,000
Consum's Price Index	120.2	119.8	134.0
*Money supply	$221,200,000	$219,400,000	$203,300,000
Constructn contracts	161	142	203
	†April	Prior Month	1970
*Mfrs. inventories	$99,542,000	$99,416,000	$97,604,000
*Exports	$3,543,100	$3,814,600	$3,449,700
*Imports	$3,757,800	$3,569,200	$3,247,500

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Does Economy Need Patience or Prodding? Wide Division of Opinion Among Experts

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—From commentary, conversations and other soundings, it is clear that there is currently a wide division of opinion among businessmen, economists and government officials about the vitality of the economy as mid-year approaches.

Some are holding to the view that business is gradually improving and that the best posture for the moment is patience. Others are quite dissatisfied with the mildness of the recovery from the 1969-70 recession and are firmly advocating the injection of any new stimulus to strengthen it.

Among those who back a cautious course on changes in national economic policy are such top executives as H. I. Romnes, chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph; James M. Roche, chairman of General Motors; David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Walter S. Holmes, president of the CIT Financial Corporation.

In the group espousing a more activist program in Washington are Stewart S. Cort, chairman of Bethlehem Steel; Robert C. Sarnoff, chairman of RCA, and some prominent political economists.

Informal Sampling

In an informal sampling of these and other executive reactions to the state of the economy late last week by the New York Times, no one expressed any great enthusiasm about the extent of economic recovery so far. Most said they were merely encouraged by the signs of recovery and by the hope that it would be extended.

Leading economists are also split in their assessments of the economic situation and what, if anything, ought to be done to spur the economy and reduce unemployment.

At one pole is the Walter Heller-Arthur Okun band that is pushing for more action to prod the economy along right now—a speed-up in personal income-tax cuts, better unemployment compensation programs and federal aid to states and local governments.

At the other pole are such economists as Leif Olsen, who maintain the economy is developing pronounced strength and does not need any new stimulus, except perhaps a tax cut to redirect resources to the private sector from the government sector.

Publicly at least, government economic officials have been adhering to the line that the economy is coming back on schedule and that further progress surely lies ahead without any new aid.

The most valid assessment at this point seems to be the one that predicted moderate accomplishments for 1971—in economic growth, in reducing inflation and perhaps in diminishing unemployment.

The economy this year may well manage to post a 7 1/2 percent rate of economic growth and reduce inflation from the 5 1/2 percent rate of last year to 4 1/2 percent or so, but the outlook is less promising for getting unemployment down very much from the present 6.2 percent level. With an eye toward increasing productivity and profits, American industry will remain extremely wary about adding to employee rolls for some time ahead.

Nevertheless, the prospect for 1971 is for solid accomplishment, although admittedly not up to the over-zealous predictions of administration economists at the beginning of the year.

Their target of a $1,065 billion gross national product looks less likely as the year moves along while the consensus of private forecasters for a GNP in the vicinity of $1,050 billion seems much more probable.

Hardly Encouraging

There was a dearth of news last week giving readings on the course of the economy, but the data that did become available were hardly encouraging.

For the first time in several weeks, the retail statistics were not buoyant. Steel production took a sharp 4.4 percent plunge. And there were employee layoffs and plant shutdowns in the steel, auto, textile and other industries.

After successive gains each week since mid-March, retail business across the country for the latest week was virtually unchanged from a year ago at $7.29 billion. Moreover, volume for May at $32.3 billion in a preliminary estimate showed a decline of 1 percent from April's total business, although it did represent a rather strong 6 percent advance over the May, 1970, figure.

In the bond market last week, prices slumped after their strong

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Prices of most stocks on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market finished lower last week in very dull trading.

The majority of price changes averaged about one point except for some issues responding to special situations or corporate news.

Brokers attributed most of the weakness last week to investors' concern that some slowing in the money-supply growth by the Federal Reserve system would push up interest rates again.

They said that an indication that the monetary policy will become more restrictive was the Federal Reserve's action this week to take some funds out of the banking system by selling U.S. treasury bills.

The action of the Bank of America and some other West Coast banks in increasing minimum mortgage rates to 7 1/2 percent from 7 percent and in raising rates they will pay on certain longer-term savings deposits also caused uneasiness among investors, the brokers noted.

The exchange's price index pinpointed the lower trend of the market. It closed on Friday at 25.90, down 0.17 point from the close of the preceding week. Turnover on the exchange slumped to 16,869,440 shares from 17,344,530 shares in the previous week.

It was not much different in the over-the-counter market, where the industrial index fell 0.15 point to end the week at 113.94.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AAI Corp	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
ABKCO Ind †	7¾	6¼	6¼	+½
AFA ProtSys .36	15⅞	15¼	15¾	
AID Inc	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
AITS Inc	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—½
AMT Corp	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
ARC Indust	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ASG Indust	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
ATO Inc pf.40	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
AVI Indust	7¾	7¼	7¼	—½
AVM Corp .15	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Aberle Indust	2	2	2	
Abitibi Paper	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
Accelerators In	29½	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅜
Ace Indust	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—¾
Acmetec .16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
Acushnet Proc .80	24	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
AdMar Research	2½	2½	2½	
Addison Wesly .20	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
Adley Corp	3½	3¼	3½	
Advance Ross	5	4⅝	4⅝	—½
Advanced Comp Tech	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Aero Systems	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
After Six	11⅞	11¼	11½	—½
Air Indust	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
AlaTennNGas .80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Albee Homes	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	—¼
AlbertsInc .18g	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅜
Alcolac Inc †	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
Alcon Labs .36	60¼	58¼	60¼	+1¼
Alden Elec&Imp	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Alexand&Alexand .36	37¼	36⅜	37	+⅜
AlexandBaldw .60	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+1⅞
Alporex Data	14¼	13⅝	14¾	
Allco Land Dev	17½	16¾	17½	+⅜
AllTech Ind	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
AllghenyBev †	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—½
Allergan Pharm	33⅝	31½	31½	—2½
Allied Equities	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—½
AlliedTeleph .12g	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Allied Therm 1.10	29	28	29	+1
Allyn&Bacon	11⅝	11	11	—⅝
Aloe Creme Labs	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Alphanum Pub Sys	3⅜	3½	3½	—¼
Alpine Geophysic	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Amarex Inc	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+¼
Am Beef Packers	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
Am Beverage	4¼	3¾	4¼	+1
Am Bioculture	19½	18¼	18¼	—⅜
Am Biomedical	5½	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
AmBusnsPrd .16	17⅞	16	17⅞	+1⅞
Am Consumer	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Am Elect Labs	8⅞	8½	8½	+⅞
AmExpress 1.40	112⅞	112¼	112⅞	
AmExpress wt2.30	113	112½	113	
AmExprs cv pf1.50	112⅞	112½	112⅞	
AmFinlCorp .08b	33½	3¾	33¼	+1⅛
AmFinlLsg Svcs	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
Am Furniture .28	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
AmGreetings .62	62¾	59¾	62¾	+2¾
AmInt Developmt	12¼	10¾	12¼	+2
Am Medicorp	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅝
Am Music Strs	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+⅞
Am Nuclear	4⅝	4¼	4½	—⅝
Am Rub&Plas .90	17¼	14½	14½	—2½
Am Telev&Comm	22⅞	22⅜	22¼	+¼
Am Weld&Mfg .80	10¼	10	10⅝	+¼
Amoskeag 2a	56½	55½	55½	—1½
Ampadite Inc	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Analog Devices	10	9⅞	9⅞	—¾
Andersen Labs	13¾	13	13¼	+1
AnheuserBusch .90	49⅞	48⅜	49⅞	+1¼
Anixter Bros	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—½
Ankon Indust	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
ApplebaumFdMkt .28	27½	26⅛	26⅛	—1
Applied Magnet	19¼	18⅞	19	
AppliedPow pf1.12	16½	15¾	16	—½
Arcs Indust	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
Arden Mayfair	13	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
Aristo Foods	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—⅞
ArkansasMoPow .56	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
ArkansasWnGas .68	12⅞	12½	12½	—½
ArmstrongAJ Co	8	8	8	
ArrowHart 1.80b	29½	29	29	—¾
Artko Corp †	5¾	4¾	5¼	—¾
Arvida Corp	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+½
Ascot Textile	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	—1⅞
AssdCocaColaBot 1	48½	45⅞	45⅞	—2⅞
AssdTrkLinA .40	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅜
AtlantaGasLt 1	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
Automation Science	5½	5¼	5½	—½
Ayres&Co 1	27¼	26	26	—1¼
BCC Indust	9¼	8¾	9	—⅜
Bird Atomics	6½	6	6	
BaltPaint&Chm .20	7¾	7¾	7¾	—½
Bandag Inc	64½	62⅛	64½	+3½
BangorHydEl 1.20	17½	17⅛	17½	
Bank Bldg&Equip 1	22½	22¾	22¼	—⅛
BankAmRlty .70a	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	—⅛
Bankers Unit Mtg	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
Barber Greene	10⅛	10	10	—¼
Barden Corp	10¾	10⅛	10½	—¼
BarnesHind Pharm	46¾	45½	46	+2
Barnett Mtg 1.02b	22⅝	22	22⅛	—¼
Bassett Furn .80a	52	51½	51½	—½
Baumritr 1.10	36½	55	55¼	—1¼
Bayless Mkts .68b	23⅛	20¼	23⅛	+2⅝
Bazar Inc .60	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
Beeland Intl	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
Bellne Fsh .30	13	12⅞	12⅞	+½
Benley Drug .40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Beekins Co .40	17¾	17	17¾	+¼
Belknap Mfg .45g	10⅜	10½	10½	—⅛
Belmont Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Berestrm PapA .60	15½	15	15½	+½
BerkshireGas 1.30	18¼	18	18	—¼
Berkshire Hathway	52½	52½	52½	
Bernz O Matic	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	—¼
Betz Labs .32	48⅛	47¼	47⅜	—⅝
Bevis Indust	4⅛	3¾	3¾	—⅜
Bibb Mfg	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅞
BigDrum .40	19¾	19⅛	19¾	
BillipWnPaf .50	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
Bio Dynamics	22¼	21½	21½	—⅝
Bird&Son 1.40	48	47	47	—¾
Birtcher Corp	3	2⅞	3	—¼
BlackHillsP 2.12	34½	33¾	33⅜	—¾
Blasius Ind	6⅛	6½	6½	+¼
BlueChipStamp .12g	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
Bluefld Supp .60	18½	18¼	18¼	—⅛
BobEvansFarm .60	22⅛	21¼	21¼	—½
Bogue Electric	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
Bonanza Intl	5¼	5	5	—⅛
BoozAllenH .06r	15¾	15½	15⅝	—¼
Bradenind .20	7½	6¾	6¾	—¾
Brancoinc .30	33½	33	33	—⅝
Bresnehan Computer	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+¼
Briarcliff Candy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Brinksinc .25g	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝	+⅛
Bristol Brass	9¾	9½	9¾	+¾

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrockTGas 2.24	32	31½	31½	—⅛
BrooksScanlon .30	22¼	21	21	—1¼
Brown Enterprise	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Browning Arms .50	17½	16¼	17¼	
Brush Beryllium	24¼	22¼	24¼	+2¼
BrynMawrGrp .50	20¾	19½	19½	—1¼
Buckbee Mears .20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
Buckeyelntl .07g	11½	11⅜	11½	
Bunnington Corp	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
Burnup&Sims	22⅞	21¼	22⅞	—1⅜
Butler Mfg .70	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Butler Nat Corp	9½	9	9½	+⅛
Cagles Inc	10⅝	9¼	9½	—1¼
Calbiochem	14¾	14¼	14¾	+¼
CalPacUtil 1.12	19½	19⅛	19¼	—¼
CalWatSvc 1.70	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Calvert Explor	6⅞	5⅜	6¼	+1
CambridgeFd .02g	6	5⅜	5⅝	—⅝
Cambrdge Nuclear	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+¼
CameronBrown 1.18g	31¼	30¾	31	—¼
Camin Labs	3⅝	3¼	3½	+¼
CampbellTaggart 1	41¾	41	41½	—¼
Campus Casuals †	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
CannonMills 3.60a	111	103	103	—8
CannonMillsB 3.60a	110	104	104	—6
Conrad Prec Ind	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
CapitalFilm Lbs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
CapitalMtgIn 1.02g	27½	27	27½	+⅛
CapitSwst .05a	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Capital Foods .03g	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Capitol Int Airw	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
Captech Inc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Care Corp	3¼	3	3	—¼
Carhart Photo	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Carolina Carib	3⅝	3	3⅜	+⅜
CarolinaFght .26	11	10½	10½	—½
Carte Blanche	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Carter Group s	23½	23¼	23½	—¼
CascadeCp .10g	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅜
CascadeMatGas .72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+½
Castlewood Int	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Cencor Inc	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—½
Centex Corp	30	29¼	30	—¼
CentVtPSvc 1.28	18⅝	17⅞	18	—½
Century Convalescent	1½	1½	1½	
Century Labs	16⅝	14⅛	14½	—1¼
Champion Prod .26g	19¾	19½	19¾	+½
ChanceAB Co 1	27¼	27	27	—¼
Chanco Medical Ind	12½	12	12⅝	+⅜
Channel Cos	23	21	23	+1
CharlesRivBdg Labs	33⅝	33½	33⅝	—⅛
Charnita Inc	3	3	3	—⅛
Charter Co .10g	41⅞	39¾	41⅞	+⅝
Charter Oil Ltd	6	5⅝	5⅝	—½
Chemical Leamn .80	13	12	12	—1¼
Chesapeakelnd †	6⅝	6	6	+⅛
Chesapeake Instr	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+¼
ChesapeakeUt .85	17¼	17¼	17¼	
ChiBdge&Ir 1.40a	100½	96½	100½	+4
ChiltonCo .08g	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
ChristanSec 2.50g	125	123½	125	+1½
Christn Sec pf 7	100	100	100	
CitizSouCap .20g	6½	6¼	6⅝	—¼
CitizensSoRlt .77g	28½	27¼	28½	+1¼
CitizensMtg .68g	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
CitizensUtA †	28¼	28¼	28⅛	
ClznsUtB 1.32	27⅛	27	27	—⅛
ClarkJLMfg .72	24⅞	24½	24½	—¼
Clasco Inc	2½	2	2	—½
Class Intl s	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Clausing Corp	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Cleary Petrol	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
Clevepak Corp	26½	26⅛	26½	
Clinton Oil	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
Clow Corp .68	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
Coachmen Ind	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+¼
CocaColaBtlgLA .90	44½	43¼	43⅝	
Cogar Corp	27½	27	27½	—2
Cognitronics	6	5⅜	5⅜	—⅜
ColdwellBanker .20e	27	26½	26½	—½
Coleman Sys	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
Collins Foods Intl	20	19¾	20	—⅛
ColonialCommerci s	46	44	44	—1½
Columbus Mills	9¼	8⅝	9	+¼
Commerce Capital †	7¾	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
Commerce House .40	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
ComlShear .50	19	18¾	18¾	—¼
Comwith Gas .40g	12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
CommonwlthNG 1.50	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
ComwlthTelPa 1.10	24¾	24¼	24¼	? ½
ComwlthTelVa .15g	37	36	37	+1
Communicat Prop	10¼	9½	10¼	+½
Commun Psychiatric	19	18½	18½	—½
Compugraphic Corp	15¾	15¼	15⅞	+1⅜
Computer Commun	10¾	9½	9½	—1½
Computer Consoles	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
Computer Diode A	5¾	4⅝	5	—⅞
Computer Image	16½	15	15	—1¼
Computer Installatns	4½	4½	4½	
Computer Microtech	5½	4⅞	4⅞	—⅞
Computer Technology	7¼	6¾	6¾	—⅝
Comput Terminal Cp	7⅝	6½	6½	—1¼
Computer Usage	8¾	8½	8⅝	—⅛
Comress Inc	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅜
ConAgra .50b	17	16⅝	17	
ConnNatGas 2.40	37½	36½	36½	—1
Consol Papers 1	20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	27	26	27	+1
Consyne Corp	16½	15⅞	16¼	—¼
Context Ind	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
ContiCapital †	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Contl Care Cent	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
Contl Investment	12⅝	12	12	—½
Contran Corp	2	1⅞	2	
Convalariums Amer	5	4	4½	—⅞
Convenient Ind Amer	6¾	6½	6½	—⅜
Conwed Corp	11	10¼	10⅝	+1½
Cook Chemical .35	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
Core Laboratories	21⅝	18½	21⅝	+2½
Corenco Corp 2a	34	33¼	33¼	—¾
Cornelius Co	6¼	6	6	—⅛
Corporazion S	4	4	4	—⅛
Cosmetically Yours	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
Cousins Prop .14	30¼	30	30¼	
Craddk Terry .64b	17¾	17⅛	17¾	—⅛
CrawfordCo .20g	19¼	18¼	18⅞	—1¼
Crawford Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cross Co .50	33¾	32¾	32¾	+2
Crown Crafts	6½	6½	6¼	—¼
Crutcher Resources	10	9½	10	+½
CullumCompanies .24	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
Curtis Noll .40	15¾	15	15⅝	+1
Cypress Commun	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+½
DEI Industries	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
Damson Oil	11⅝	11	11⅝	—⅜
Danalab Inc	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅜
Danac RealEst s	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
DanlyMach .25g	11¾	11½	11⅝	
Dart Drug .20	39⅛	36½	38	+2¼
Dasa Corp	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	+¾
Data Automation	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Data Design Lab	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅜
Data General	48¼	43¼	43¾	—4⅞
Data 100 Corp	9½	7⅞	8½	—⅝
Data Packaging	7¾	7¼	7¼	—½
Data Technology	7	6½	7	+⅜
Datatron Processing	2	1⅞	1⅝	
Datronic Rental	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Davis Food Svc	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	21¼	20¼	21	+1¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DeLuxeChkPr .70	50¼	49⅛	49¾	+1⅜
Dean Foods 1	19¾	19⅛	19¾	
Decorator Indust .16	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—½
DeKalbAGRsrch .20	60	57¼	60	+3¾
Delhi Int Oil	11	10½	11	+⅛
Delta P Inc	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
DenverRlEst .60a	9	9	9	
Designatronics	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
DetraxChemInd .20	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Detroit Can Tun 1.30	16¾	16½	16½	—¼
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	23¼	23	23	
DeweyElectronics s	3½	3½	3½	
Diagnostic Data	20⅛	18½	20⅛	+1⅝
Diamond Cry Slt .60	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	—⅜
Diamond Lab .13g	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+⅞
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	19¾	19½	19½	—¼
Dickey WS Mfg .72	17¾	17¼	17¾	+¼
Dickson Electronics	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
Digital Application	2½	2½	2¼	—½
Digitronics Cp	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Diners Club	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
Disc Inc	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
Diversitron	5	3¾	5	+1¼
DixonCruc .40g	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
Docutel Corp	10½	10⅛	10½	—⅜
Domain Indust	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
Donaldson Inc .60	22½	21⅜	21⅜	—¾
Donaldsn LufknJenrt	15	14⅛	15	+1⅛
Donovan Cos .80	23¼	23	23	—¼
Dougherty Bro .10a	10	10	10	—¼
Dow Jones 1	46	45	46	+½
Downe Communicatn	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
Downtowner Corp .14	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	—⅜
DoyleDaneBernbh .96	25	24½	25	—½
Ducommon 1	13½	13	13½	+⅜
Dunkin Donuts	13	12⅜	12⅞	—⅜
Duplex Products	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Durlron Co .72	17⅝	17½	17½	
Dynamic Instr	3½	2⅞	3⅛	—⅝
DynascienceCp A	7	5⅞	5⅞	—1⅛
EDP Resources 6	12⅝	12	12	—½
ESD Co .48	11½	11⅛	11½	
EZ Painter	8¼	7¾	7¾	—1
EagleCountyDev wt	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
Early Calif Ind	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+¼
Eastern Shoppng Ctr	13¼	12¼	13¼	½
+Eberline Instrument	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Eckrich Peter .40	36½	34¼	36½	+2½
Economics Lab .24	27¼	26¾	27	—½
Educasting Systems	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Educational Devel	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	—⅜
ElPaso Elec .80	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅜
Elba Systems	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—⅜
Elder Berman St .40	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅜
EldoradoGen .10g	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
Electro Craft	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Electro Data	11⅝	10¼	10⅞	+⅜
Electro Nucleonics	21½	17¾	21½	+3½
Electromagnetic Ind	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
Electron Module	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
Electronized Chem	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Elixir Ind	10¼	9⅛	10	+1
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	26¾	24¾	26¾	+1½
Empire St Oil .50	16½	15⅞	16	—⅜
Energy Conver Dev	27¾	27	27	—1¼
Energy Resources	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
Entwistle Co	4	3¾	3⅞	—⅜
Epsco Incorp	4⅝	3¾	3¾	—⅜
Equity Oil Co .40	14	13⅛	14	+¾
Erie Techno Prod	7¼	7	7	—⅛
Essex Systems Co	4⅝	4½	4½	
Evats Inc	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
EverestJenn .05g	17½	16¾	16¾	—¾
ExchangeOil 1 Gas	10⅝	10	10	—⅝
F&B Ceco Ind	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
FabricCtrsAm .03e	24	23	23	—¾
Fabri-Tek Inc	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Family Dollar Strs	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Farinon Electric	32½	30½	32½	+1½
Farmer Bros .24a	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
Farmhand Inc .40	9¼	8½	9¼	+¾
Fashion Tress	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
FashTwoTwenty .05g	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
Fifth Dimension	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+½
Findlay WP	8¾	8¼	8¼	—¾
Fine Organics	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
Fingerhut Corp	17¾	17¼	17⅜	—⅜
First Boston Cp 3g	106	103	103	+2
FirstGenResrcs †	6½	5¼	5⅝	—⅝
First Lincoln Finan	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
First Mississippi Cp	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
FirstPennMtg .89g	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
FirstPennMtg units	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—¼
FirstSuretyCp s	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	—⅛
First Wstn Financial	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Flexstlind .18g	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
FlickingerCo .50	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
FloridaPubUt 1.20	26½	26½	26½	
Florida Tel .52	21¾	20⅜	20⅜	—1½
Floyd Enterpr	13	12½	12½	—½
Food Fair Prop	4¾	4½	4½	
Food Host USA	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Forest Oil	25¼	23⅞	24	—1¾
Formigli Corp	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
Foster Grant †	25½	25¼	25¼	+¼
Fotomat	5½	4¼	4⅝	+½
Fox StanleyPhoto .50	27¾	27¼	27¾	
FranklinElec †	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
FraserMl 1.18g	26½	25¾	26⅛	—⅜
FriendlyIceCrm .06	46⅛	43⅛	46⅛	+3⅝
Frigitronics	40	37¾	37¾	—2
FrischsRestaurnt .66b	23¼	23	23	—¼
FrysFoodSt .20g	8½	8¼	8¼	—½
Fuller HB .40	26¾	26¼	26¾	+¾
FundofLtrs .09e	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
GREIT Rlty 1.60	17½	17¼	17¾	
GRI Computer	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
GRT Corp	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+½
GalbrthMtg 1.31g	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+⅝
Gamma Process	3	3	3	—⅛
Gartinckel .84	23⅝	21½	22⅝	+2⅞
GatewayTransp .15g	12½	12½	12½	
Gay Gibson	6½	6⅜	6⅝	
GaynorStafford Ind	26	24	25½	+4½
Geico Leasing	19⅝	19	19¼	
Gelman Instrument	6¼	6	6	—½
Gen Aircraft	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Gen Automation	13½	11	13½	+1½
GenAutomotParts .36	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
Gen Binding	34⅜	34½	34½	—¼
GenCapital Cp	11	9⅝	10½	+½
Gen Crude Oil .60	50¾	50½	50¾	+¼
GenGrwthPr .42g	29¾	29½	29½	—⅛
Gen Health Services	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
Gen Kinetics	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Gen Medical	27½	26½	27½	+1
GenRealEst .76	9¾	9½	9½	—½
Gen Research Corp	13⅞	13½	13⅝	—⅜
Gen ShaleProds .60a	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	
GenTelCal pf 1	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
Gen Unit Group	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Genovese Drug	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
Geothermal Resrces	5	4⅝	4⅞	
Geriatrics Inc .05e	5	4⅝	5	+¼
Giant Food Prop	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	—⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Giffen Ind	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GiffordHill .20g	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
Gilbert Robinson	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
Gilford Instru .12	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
Glatfelter PH 1.40	28½	28	28	—½
Gleason Works .42	27¼	25¾	26	—1½
Golbal Development	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Godfrey Co 1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
Gold Medallion	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Golden Cycle	15½	15	15⅝	+½
Golden Flake .32e	12¾	12½	12½	+⅛
Golden Wst Fin	15½	15	15¼	—⅜
Golden Wst Mobile	13¾	12¼	13¼	+1¼
Goodway Copy	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
GouldInvTr .18d	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—⅛
GovtEmplCp .40b	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	—⅜
GovtEmployFinl .50	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
Greco Inc .10e	38¾	37½	38¾	+1¼
GrahamMfg .10g	8¼	8	8	—⅛
GramtAdv Int	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Graphic Controls	14½	14¼	14¼	—1
Graphic Sciences	33½	30¼	33½	+½
GtAmMtgInv .75g	29⅞	28⅛	29⅞	+2
GtMarkwestern Pack	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
GtMidwest Cp	28	25½	25½	—1½
Gt Southwest	3	3	3	+⅛
GreenMtPower 1.12	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
Grey Advertising .50	14½	13½	14	+½
Griffiths Electrn	4¾	4½	4½	—¼
Griggs Equipment	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
Grove Press	2¾	2¾	2¾	+¼
GrwthIntl .15e	8⅞	8¼	8¼	—¼
Grumman Allied Ind	8	8	8	
Guardian Care	7¼	6¾	7¼	+½
Gulf Interstate .30	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gyrodyne Am .20g	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
HON Indust .26e	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
Hallcrft Hom	36⅞	34	34	—5⅜
HamiltonBro Petrol	25⅞	24½	24½	—1⅜
HancockJInv .18g	23	22½	22⅞	—⅛
Hanover Shoe 1	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—½
HardeesFoodSys .16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
Hardwicke Cos	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
Harp&Row Pub .40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Harrelllnt s	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
Hart Carter	5½	5⅛	5⅝	
Hasbro	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—¼
Hathaway Instrum	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hauserman EF	9	8½	8¼	—¼
Havatampa Cigar .40	21¼	18⅝	21¼	+2¼
HawthornFin .20g	14	13	13	—⅝
Health Ind	8	7⅜	7¼	—⅛
Health Tecna	3⅛	2⅞	3	—¼
HenredonFurn .60a	38½	38½	38½	
HerffJones †	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
Heritage Corp	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
Hers Apparel	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Hershberger Expir	5	3⅝	4⅝	—¾
Hessinc .30g	21	20¼	21	+1
HesstonCp .20g	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—¼
Hexagon Lab	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
Hexcel Corp .20	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
Hickok El Inst	6½	6	6	—½
Hickory Furniture	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
Hidoc Internatl	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
Higbee Co 1.40	24	23	23	—1
Hines EdLumber 1	34½	33¼	33¼	—¼
Hodgeson Houses 2	6½	6¼	6¼	
HollywdTurfClub 1g	44¼	43	44¼	+¼
Holobeam Inc	9¼	7⅝	9¼	+1½
Hoover Co 1.40	50	49¼	49½	—½
Horizon Corp	38¾	38	38¼	+1
Horizon Research	19¾	18¾	19¾	+1⅛
HotelInvstrs .65g	26	25	26	+1
House of Ronnie †	12	11½	11½	
Houston Oil Mineral	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Howard Gibco	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
Howell Insrum	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+¼
Howmedica Inc	29	28½	28⅝	—⅜
Hubinger 1	19½	18¾	18¾	—1⅛
Huck Manufact	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	35	35	35	
Hurletron Inc	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Hurst Performance	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
Hyatt Corp	29¾	27¾	27¾	—2⅛
Hyatt Int	13	12¾	12¾	+¼
Hydraulic Co 1.28	18¾	18¼	18¾	+¼
Hyster Co 1.20a	47	45½	47	+1⅝
ISI Corp	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Illini Beef Pkrs	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—⅞
Image Systems	11½	11	11	—1¼
IndianapolisWat 1.40	20½	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
Induszrial Acoustics	10	8⅛	10	+1¾
IndustrialNucl .84e	34	33	33½	—½
Industrial Services	6½	6¼	6¼	—½
Informatics Inc	12⅞	12	12¼	
Information Displays	7¼	5	7¼	+2⅛
Information Int	8	7½	7½	—½
Information Machine	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Infrared Indus	3⅛	3	3	
Inland Container 1.60	31¼	30¾	30¾	—½
Intercont Dynam	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Intermark Invest	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
IntermtnGs .20g	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	—⅜
IntAlumin .15g	20¼	20	20	
IntBakWash .10g	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
IntBkWashA .12g	7⅞	7½	7½	—⅛
Intl Basic Economy	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	+⅝
Intl Computer	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+⅜
Intl Leisure Cp 1.28e	17½	17	17	—⅞
Intl Multifoods 1.20	26	25⅝	25½	—¼
Intl Systems Control	58½	58	58¼	+¼
Intl Time Sharing	6¼	6	6	—¼
InterprovPL .88	28¼	26⅞	28¼	+1½
Intertherm Inc	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Interway Corp	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+⅜
Inlext Corp I	8⅝	7	7¼	—1⅜
InventureCap .58g	10	9½	10	+⅝
Invest Cp Fla	23⅝	21⅞	22⅝	—2⅛
Invest Growth	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
Ionics Inc	14½	13¼	14½	+1¼
IowaSouUtil 1.64	28¼	28¼	28¼	
IrwinRdInc .32	20⅞	20½	20¼	—⅛
Jacobs FL .05e	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
JacquinChas 1	12¼	11¾	11¾	—½
JamaicaWat&Ut †	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—¼
JamesFred .32	36½	36	36⅝	
Jamesbury Cp .20	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Jet Air Freight	19	18¼	19	+¾
Jiffy Foods	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Johnson EF	13⅝	13½	10¼	—⅛
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
KDI Corp	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
KMS Indus	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1
KPA Nuclear Inc	3	2⅝	2¾	
Kaiser Steel	32¼	30¼	32¼	+1¾
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	18⅛	18	18	—½
Kalvar Co	40⅝	37¼	37¼	—3½
Kaman Corp A †	15⅝	15	15⅝	
Kampgrounds Amer	21⅞	21¼	21½	—½
Kans Beef Ind	6⅞	6	6	—⅞

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kate Greenway	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Kathol Petroleum	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
Kayex Corp	13½	13	13½	—¾
Kayot Inc	10½	9½	9½	—1
Kaysam Corp	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+⅝
Kearney & Trecker	15⅝	15	15	—⅝
Kearney Natl	6	5½	5½	—½
Keene Corp	12½	12	12	—⅝
Kellett Corp	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
Kellwood .72	39	38⅝	38⅝	—⅝
Kelly Svcs .50	28¾	28¼	28¾	+½
Keuffel & Esser	14¾	13½	13½	—1⅜
Kewaunee Scien .80	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
Keyes Fibre .90	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛	—½
KeystoneCus Fd	13	12½	12¾	—⅞
KeystonPCem .25g	14½	13⅝	13¾	—1
King Internaz Corp	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
King Kullen .50	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
Kings Electronics	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Kirk Corp	7½	6¾	6¾	—⅞
Knape&VogtMf 1.20	38½	37¼	37¼	—1¼
KnudsenCp .90	20¾	20½	20½	
Koss Electronics	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+¼
Kroy Ind	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
Krueger WA .40	18¼	18	18	—½
Kuhlman Corp .48a	9⅛	8¾	8¾	—½
LMF Corp .08g	13¼	12¼	12⅝	—¾
Laclede Steel	55	55	55	
Ladd Petroleum	15⅛	14½	14¾	—¼
LakeSupDw 1.44a	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Lamb Weston .32	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	—⅞
LancastrCol .30g	21¼	20½	21¼	+1
Lance Inc .84	36⅝	36¼	36¼	—⅜
Land Resources	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+½
Lane Co .50a	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
Lane Wood	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅞
Larson Ind	4⅞	4½	4½	
Lawter Chem .52	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
Leadville Corp	19	16½	16½	—1⅝
LeaspacCorp .01r	16¾	13½	16¾	+4¼
LeewayMotFr .40	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+¼
Leggett&Platt .36	16⅛	16	16	—¼
Lehigh Coal&Nav	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Leisure Group	9½	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
Leisure Lodges	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
Lewis Bus Form .20	12	11½	11¾	
LiberianIrOr .85g	12	12	12	
Life Sciences	14½	13¾	13¾	—¾
Lifestyle Co	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
Lightolier Inc .30	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—½
Lin Broadcast	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	—½
LincolnMtgInv .45g	8⅞	8½	8¼	—⅛
Lincoln T&T 1.20	34	34	34	
LindbergCp .30	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
LiquidTransport .15g	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Liquidonics Ind	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
Little AD	16½	15	15	—1½
Loblaw .40	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
LoctiteCorp .04g	36	35¾	35¾	—¼
Log Etronics	9⅝	9	9	—⅝
Logic Corp	15⅞	13¾	13¾	—1⅞
LomasNettlFin .08g	18⅛	17½	17⅞	—⅜
LomasNetMtg 1.47g	40	38½	40	+1¾
LoneStarBr .80a	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
Longchamp's Inc	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅜
Longs DrugStr .40	48½	47¼	48½	+1
Lowes Co .22	65	62¾	65	+2½
Lynch Comm Sys .40	20¾	19½	20¾	+1
Lyntex	13½	12⅜	12⅜	—1⅜
M&T Mtgelnv un	18½	17½	18¼	+1
MTS Systems .10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
MacDermid Inc .40	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅝
MacMillan Bloedl	24½	24	24	—½
MadisonG&E 1	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+⅛
Major Pool Equip	3	3	3	—¼
Major Realty	9¾	9½	9½	—⅜
Mallinckrodt Ch .70	91¼	89¾	91¼	+1½
Manor Care Inc	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
MarcusHerm .21g	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
Marion Corp	8	6½	6½	—1½
Maritime Fruit Car	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅜
Mark Systems	6¼	4½	4½	—¼
Marsh Supmkts .45	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—⅛
Martha Manning	6	5⅝	5⅝	—½
MarthaWhite Fds .30	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—½
MartinBrower .15g	32¾	32¾	32¾	—¼
Mary Kay	47¾	45¾	47¾	+4
Maui Ld&Pineapple	11¾	11½	11½	—⅛
McCormickCo .60e	70½	66⅜	70	+3⅝
McQuay Inc .60	22¾	21¼	21¼	—1½
MedianMtgInv .22g	12	11½	11½	—⅛
Medic Home Enterpr	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
Medical Investment	10	9½	10	+½
MedicalMI 1.30g	27	25¾	27	+1⅞
Medical Svcs	6⅝	6½	6½	
Medicenters of Amer	18⅝	16¼	16¼	—2¼
Medtronic	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	—⅛
Meister Brau	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Mercantileind †	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Merchants Inc 1.30	39¼	36⅛	39¼	+3
MeridianInvDv 1.30g	25⅝	24⅞	24⅝	+2⅛
Metalfab Inc	6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
Metallurg Proces	3	3	3	
Methode Electrn	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Meyer Fred .60b	31	30	31	+1
Microform Data	7½	6⅝	6½	—1
Midas Internatl .36	21⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—¾
Midland Capital	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+⅜
Midlex †	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Midwest GasTrans 1	21½	21	21	—½
MillerBros Ind	12⅛	10⅞	11⅜	—¾
MillerHerman .12g	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Millipore Corp .18	58⅝	58¼	58¼	
MinneapolisGs 2.10	35	34½	35	+½
Minnesota Fabric	32¼	30½	32¼	—½
MissRivTrans 1.08	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
MissValleyGas 1	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
MissValleyStl .40	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
Missouri Resrch	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Mob Americana	10½	10	10¼	—⅛
Mobile Waste Cont	3⅝	3	3	—½
Mogul Corp .24	28¾	28	28	—1
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	28⅝	26⅝	28¾	+1⅝
Monfort Colorado	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
MonmthJockyClb .45a	13¾	13	13	—¼
Monterey Life Inc	11½	10⅞	11½	+½
Moore Prod .22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Moore Sam .24	17	16¾	17	+⅛
Morlan Pacific .50	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+½
Morrison Inc .40b	21¾	19¾	19¾	—2
Morrison Knudsen	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+½
Mortgage Assoc	48⅝	46½	46½	—1⅞
MtgInvWash .65g	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
MortgeeTrAm 1.05a	26½	26	26½	+⅜
MortgageTrAm wt	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
Mosinee Cp .40	12½	12¼	12½	
Motch Merryw. Mach	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
Motor ClubAmer .22	32¾	31	32¾	+1¼
Moulded Products	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
Moxie Monarch	4½	4½	4½	+⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MuellerPaul .22g	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+¾
Murphy Pac Marine	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Mutual Enterprse	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅜
MutualRlEst .07g	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
NBT Corp .72	18	17¾	18	+¼
NCC Industries	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
NardisDall .20b	15⅝	14¼	15⅝	+⅜
Narrag Cap	18¼	18	18	—¼
Nathans Famous	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
NatCarRental .10g	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Nat Computer Sys	9	9	9	+¼
Nat Data Commun	8⅝	7⅛	8⅝	+¼
Nat Envirmntl Ctl	3½	3½	3½	
Nat Equities	41	40	40	—1
NatGasOil .12g	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
Nat Hosp Corp	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Natl Liberty	40	39¾	39¾	—¼
NatMtgeFd .61g	11¾	11	11⅞	+⅞
Natl Patents	89	74	74	—11
Nat Petroleum	3⅛	3	3	
NatSecResrch .55g	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	—⅞
NatShowm Svc	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Natl Silver Ind	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Nat Student Mktg	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
Nat Tape Dist	3⅛	3	3	—¼
Natl Ut&Ind .90	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
Neonex Intl .05	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
NeuhoffBrPkr .15g	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
NewEngGE 1.20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅜
Nicholson File 1.60	28	27½	28	+½
Nielsen A .48	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅜
Nielsen B .48	47⅝	46½	46½	—1½
Noel Industries	8⅜	8½	8⅜	—¼
Noland Co .64	35	35	35	
Nor Amer Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾	
NorthAm Resources	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Nor Atlantic Ind	3	3	3	
NorCaroNG .40g	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
Nor Central Airl	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
NorEuropnOil .10g	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
NorthwstEnginA 1a	38½	38½	38½	
Nrthwstn Nat Gas .56	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
NthwstnPS 1.50	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
Nthwst St PtCmt 1b	22½	22½	22½	
Noxell Corp .72	65½	63½	65½	+2¾
Nuclear Resch Assoc	9¾	8¼	9¾	+1¼
OEA Inc	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
OakCliffS&L .40	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—⅞
Oakridge Holdings	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Ocean Drill&Expl .20	64½	64⅝	64⅝	+1¼
Ogilvy Mather .80	35⅝	33⅝	34⅝	—⅜
Ohio Art Co .20	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	
OhioFerroAl .40g	18½	17¼	18½	+1
Oil Shale Corp	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
Oilgear Co 1a	22	21½	21½	—½
Olga Co .30g	9	8½	8½	—½
Olsten Corp	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅜
Olympia Brew 1.60a	27¾	27½	27½	
OmahaNat .50g	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Open Road Indust	11⅞	13½	15⅝	+1
Optical Coating Lab	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—½
Optical Scanning	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—⅞
Optics Technology	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
Orbatco Inc	16¼	15⅝	16¼	—¼
OregonFreezeDry Fd	5⅝	5½	5½	
Oregon Metallur	3¾	3¾	3¾	
OregonPrtCem .80a	14⅝	14	14	—¾
Ormont Drug&Ch	10½	9¾	9¾	—⅜
OtterTailPw 1.40	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
Overseas Nat Air.	7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
Oxy-Catalyst	18⅝	17½	17½	—¾
Ozite Corp	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
Pabst Brew .40g	60½	57⅝	60½	+2¾
PacSouth Br	17⅝	16⅝	16¾	
Pac Automatn Prod	6½	6	6½	+¾
PacCar&Foundry 1a	71½	71	71½	+1½
PacGambleRobin 1b	27⅝	26½	26½	—¾
PacLumber .50g	32¼	31¾	31¾	—⅝
Pac Scientific	7½	7¼	7½	—¼
Pac Veg Oil	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	—⅝
Package Mac 1	21¾	21½	21½	—¼
Pak-Well .50	20¼	19	20¼	+1¼
Pakco Companies s	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
Pako Corp	13¾	11½	13¾	+1⅝
Palo Alto Sav&Ln	29⅝	28	28⅝	—1⅛
Pan Ocean Oil	18⅛	17⅝	18	—⅜
Panacolor Inc	2½	2¼	2½	+⅛
Panoil Oil	3¾	3½	3⅝	—¼
Parker Drilling	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Parkview Gem .40	19¼	15⅝	15⅝	—3⅝
Parkwood Homes	10¼	9¾	9¾	—⅛
Pauley Petroleum	6⅝	5¾	6	—⅜
Pavelle Corp	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
PayLessDrg .30	25¼	24½	24⅞	—¾
PayLessDrg nw .30g	24⅝	24	24¼	+½
PaynPak Strs .15g	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+1
Pay n Save .35	22⅝	21⅜	21⅝	—1
PaylssCash .24g	36½	36⅜	36⅜	—⅛
PeerlessMfg .08g	15½	13¾	15½	+1¼
Peerless Tube .20a	29½	27	27	—3
Penn Pacific	2	1⅞	2	
PennGasWat 1.30b	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1
PennzOilshGas B	14⅝	12¾	14⅝	+¾
PeoplesProtzct B	7¾	5	7¾	+2⅛
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Peterson How&H .48	56¾	55¾	56¾	+1¼
Petro Dynamics	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
Petro Lewis	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
Petrolite Cp 1.60a	53	52½	52½	+½
Pettibone Corp .60	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅛
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	21⅛	19½	21⅛	+1⅝
Photon Inc	10	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅝
Photosystem Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Physics Int	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
Piedmont Aviation	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Pinehurst Corp	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
Pinkertons Inc .50	78	77¾	78	+½
Pioneer Western	11⅞	11	11⅝	+½
Pizza Hut	8	7½	7½	—⅛
Plasticrete †	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
PlesseyInc .60	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
Polly Bergen Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Pope&Talbot .40	25⅝	24¾	25	—¼
PopellBros .30g	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
Porter HK Inc 1	21	20¼	20¼	—⅝
Possis Machine	11½	10⅝	10⅞	—⅜
Pott Indust .15g	23½	22½	23½	+1⅛
Precision Instrument	16	11½	13	+2½
President First Lady	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Preway Inc .70b	15⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
Prochemco Inc	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
Professional Golf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
Programd Prop Sys	4¼	4⅛	4⅝	+¼
Programming&Syst	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	—⅛
Provincial House	7⅛	6	6⅛	—1
Prudential Minerals	3⅝	3	3	—⅜
PubSvcNMex 1	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	
PubSvcNorCar .70	11¼	10¾	10¾	—¼
Publishers Co	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
Purepac Laborator	13⅝	11¼	13¼	+2⅛
Puritan Bennett	31	29⅞	31	+⅞
Putnam Duofd Cap	5¼	5	5	—¼
PutnamDuofInc 1.10a	16	16	16	
Qonsar .40	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
Quality Courts Mot	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—½
QuasarMicro Sys	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
RT Sytems	5⅞	4⅝	5⅞	+1⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Radiation Dyn	14½	13⅛	13⅝	+½
Radiation Intl	5⅜	5	5	—⅜
Ragen Precision	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
Rahall Communicat	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	—1
Ranchers Packing	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅜
Ransburg ElCoat .50	27¾	27¼	27¼	—1
Raven Industries	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
Raychem Corp	106½	97½	97½	—9½
RayGo Inc	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
Raymond Corp .20b	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
Recognition Equip	19	17⅛	19	+⅜
Red Owl Stores 1	37¾	37¼	37¼	[illegible]
Redcor	7½	6	7½	+1¼
Reece Corp .68a	33¼	32½	[illegible]	
Regency Electron	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
Reid Prov Labs	17⅛	16¼	16¾	—¼
Reliance Univ 1.04	33½	31½	33½	+2⅛
RepublicFinSvc 1.20	45⅝	44	44½	—1
Rep Gypsum	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Research Inc .20g	7	7	7	
Responsive Envnmts	7½	6⅛	7¼	+1¼
Reuter Inc	4	4	4	
Revell Inc	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
Reynolds&Reyn .60	49½	46¼	49½	+2¼
RiceFdMkts .10g	12½	12⅛	12¼	
Richs Co 1.45	59½	58⅝	59½	+¼
RidderPublcat .32	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+½
Ripley Co .16	19¼	18	18	—2
Rival Mfg .80	17⅝	16¼	17⅝	—¼
Roadway Exprss .40	49	47½	47½	—1½
Robbins&Myers 1.20	20½	20	20½	+½
RobertsJohn .30g	11½	11½	11½	—½
Robo Wash	4	3⅝	4	
Rocket Research	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	—⅛
RockyMt NG	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Roselon Ind	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
Rotron Inc s	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Rouse Co	51⅝	50⅞	51¼	+¼
Rowan Industries	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
Rowe Furniture 1a	49	48	48	+1
Royal Castle Sys	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Ruddick Corp	6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
Russell Stover .80	39	38¼	39	+1⅛
SCI Systems	6½	6¼	6½	+⅜
SMC Invest.15g	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
SW Indust .20g	17	16⅜	16⅜	
Sadlier Inc	3½	3½	3½	
Safe Flight Instrm	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Safran Printing	10	9⅝	9⅝	—½
Saga Administ	52	50	51½	+2½
Samsonite Cp .20a	13½	13¼	13¼	—⅜
SantaAnitaCons 2	51½	47½	51½	
SaulRlEst .61g	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	—⅜
Saunders Leasing .10	13⅛	13	13	—¼
Sav on Drugs .10g	26	24⅞	24⅞	—1½
SavannahFdInd 2a	63	62½	62½	—½
Scantlin Electronics	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Schjeldahl	9½	8½	9½	+1⅛
Schott Industries	7¼	7	7	—⅜
Scientific Computers	2½	2½	2½	
Scope	17½	16	16	—1¾
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	22¾	22¼	22¼	—½
Scripto Inc	5	4⅝	4½	+1
Sea World	53	46½	46¼	—7½
SealedPower 1	26⅞	25½	26¼	+1⅛
Searle GD pf .80	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
Seaway Food .20b	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Sees Candy 1	33½	33½	33½	
Seismic Computing	11¼	10¼	11	—½
Seneca Foods	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
Sensitron	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Sensormatic	18⅝	14⅞	18⅞	+5⅛
Service Group	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+½
Service Inc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
SevenUpCo .80	63¼	61⅝	62	—1¾
ShakespeareCo .20	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1
Shareholdrs Cap	5⅝	5	5	—¾
ShatterproofGlass .50	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅝
ShelterCorp Am	21½	21	21	—⅜
Sherwood Divers Svc	8⅝	7¾	7⅝	—⅞
ShopRite Foods	11½	11½	11½	+¼
ShopRiteFd pf2.04	23½	23	23½	
Shorewood Corp	11¾	11½	11½	—¼
Siliconix Inc	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1½
SilverKingMin †	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
Simon&Schuster	4½	4½	4½	
Small Busness Inv	6	5⅜	6	+¼
SmithTransfer .60	24	23⅝	23⅝	+¼
Smithfield Foods	10	9⅝	10	+¾
Snap on Tools 1.10	62	61½	61½	
SonocoProds .80	41½	41	41½	+½
Soundscriber Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Southn Airwys	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
SouthnCalWat 1	15	15	15	
SouthnConnGs 2.44	31¾	30¾	31¼	+½
Southn Industries 1	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	38	37¾	38	—⅛
SouthlandCp .20	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+1¼
Southwest Factories	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅜
Southwest Gas Cp 1	16½	16⅛	16⅝	
SthwstGasProd .40g	14	13½	13½	
SouthwstnElSv 1.04	17½	17½	17½	
Southwstn Drug .80	15¼	15	15	—½
Southwstn Research	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
Sovereign Corp	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+⅜
Sovereign Ind	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Spacerays	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅜
Spang Indust .04g	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Spencer Foods .25	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
Sperti Drug	9¾	9¼	9¼	—½
Spiral Metal	5¼	5	5	—⅛
Springfld GasLt 1.24	17½	17½	17½	
SteRite Ind .60	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+½
Stanadyne Inc 1.40	26	26	26	
Sdt Register 1	22½	20⅝	21	
Stanley HomePds .90	32½	32	32	—½
Steak n Shake	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	—⅜
Steiber Ind	6½	5⅞	6½	+⅞
SterlingStrs .25g	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
Sterner Lighting	25⅝	25	25	—½
Stirling Homex	20⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—2¼
Strwbrdge&Clth 1.20b	47	47	47	—¼
Subscription Telev	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Success Motivation	9⅝	8	8	—1¼
Sugardawe Fds .16	12½	11⅝	11⅝	+⅝
Sunlite Oil Ltd	8½	7¾	8	—½
SuperiorElectric .24b	23¼	22½	22½	—¾
Supreme Equip	17½	16¼	17½	+1½
Sykes Datatronics	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Synercon Cp	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
SzaboFoodSvc	6¼	6¼	6¼	
TDA Ind	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—⅜
TIME DC .15g	20	19¼	20	+1¼
Tab Prods .05g	15⅝	12⅞	15⅝	+2⅝
Taco Bell	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Tally Corporation	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—⅛
Tampax Inc 4	266	260½	266	+7
Tassette Inc	24¾	24½	24¾	+1⅞
TaxCorp Am	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Taylor Internatl	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
Taylor Wine 1.26	105	104	105	½
Technical Publishing	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
Technology Inc .03e	5⅝	5⅛	5½	—¼
Tecumseh Pd 2.80	193	181	191	—9
Tejon Ranch .05g	38⅝	38	38⅝	+3

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tele Communications	19¾	18½	18½	—1⅛
Telecom	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Telecor Inc	37¼	36	37¼	+½
Telecredit Inc	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
TelUtilWash †	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
TV Communications	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1
TennantCo .19g	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
TennNatGas .72	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
Texas Amer Oil	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Texas In ItAirlines	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	—⅜
Textl Industries	54¼	46	46	—10⅛
Texscan Corp	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Thalhimer Bros .50	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
Therm Air Mfg	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
Thermal Power	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
Tiffany&Co .20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—¼
Tiffany Ind †	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
Tilco Inc	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	—1
Time Ind	11⅝	11	11	—⅜
Tipperary Land&Exp	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+1
Tim Group	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Todhunter Intl	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅜
Topper Corp	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	
Topsys Intl	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
Towle Manufact .56	16⅞	14¾	15⅝	—1¼
Tracor Computing	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+⅝
Tracor Inc	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
Traid Corp	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Trans Coast Invest	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
TransPacLeas .34	12¼	12	12	—⅛
TranscontGasPL 1.12	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
Transcontl Mot Inn	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+⅛
Transcontl Oil	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
Transmation Inc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Transocean Oil	25¼	24¼	24⅝	—2
Tramco Mfg 1	18¼	18	18¼	+½
TriSouthMl .45g	25⅛	23½	25⅛	+2
TriSouth MtgInv un	29¼	27¾	29¼	+2⅛
Tri Wall Containers	5¾	5½	5⅝	—¼
Triangle Corp	11	10⅝	11	+⅞
Triangle Mobile Hom	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
Trico Products 1a	37	36¾	36¾	—¼
Tridair Industries	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Trinity Industries .80	[illegible]	25½	25½	
Triton Oil&Gas	6⅝	4½	6⅛	+1⅝
Tufico Corp	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
TwinDiscClutch 1	24⅛	23¾	23¾	—1
Tyson Foods	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
UNI Capital .24	49¾	49	49⅝	—⅛
Unitec Indust	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
UnitArtTheat .20	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—⅛
Unit Convales Hosp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
UnitData Ctrs	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Unit Illum 2.08	28⅝	28	28	—⅝
Unit International	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
UnitMcGill .05e	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Unit Overton	4¼	4¼	4¼	
USBanknote .30b	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—2⅛
US Envelope .60	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
US Sugar 2	46	46	46	
US TruckLines 2	31	30	30	+⅛
Unitek Corporation	18	17¼	17¼	—¼
Universal Foods 1b	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Univ Pub&Distrib	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
Universal Tel	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	22½	22⅛	22½	
Utilities&Ind s	24	23¼	24	+¾
ValleyForge Corp	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
Valley Gas .76	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Valmont Industries	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
ValueLinesDev .11g	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Van Dus Air .40	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
VanDyk Research	20⅝	19⅛	20	—1⅛
VanceSanders 1.20	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
Varadyne Ind	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	—¼
Velcro Indust .16	21¾	20⅛	21¾	+1⅛
Venlron Corp .40	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
Vermont Amer .60	18½	18¼	18½	+¼
Victory Markets .40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Va Chemical .56	18	17¾	18	+¼
Vista Int	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
Vitramon Inc	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
Vogue Instrument	10⅛	8	10⅛	+1⅞
VolumeShoeCp .40	51¾	50¾	51¾	
WDC Service A	8¼	8	8	—¼
Wabash Cons	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
Wadsworth Pub	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1
Waitt & Bond	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	+⅜
Waldbaum †	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
Walker Scott	5	5	5	
Wallace Sam P	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
Walter Reade Organ	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Warner Elec .34	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
WarshawH Sons	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Warwick Elec	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
Washington NatGas 1	15⅛	15	15	
Washington Scien	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Water Treatment	9⅞	9¼	9¼	—⅝
Wayne Mfg .32	14	14	14	
Webb Resources	11	10¼	10¼	—⅜
WeedenCo .40a	35	32¼	34½	—1⅛
Wehr Corp .60	20¼	20	20	—¼
WehlWtchrsInt .10g	19¾	17	19⅝	—¼
Weingarten J .40	10	9¼	9¼	—¾
Weisfields Inc .46	12¾	11	12¾	+1½
Weldotron	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Wellington Mgt 1 2	31	29	29	—2
WelsFargMtg .62g	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
WellsGardEl .60	15½	15¼	15¼	—½
Werner Continental	8⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
WernerCont pf.40g	10½	10½	10½	
Westcoast Prod	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
Westn Co No Am	11	9¼	11	+2⅛
Western Gear	8	7⅜	7⅝	—½
Westn Ky G 1.20	17½	17½	17½	
WestnMtgIn .31g	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
WestnOil Shale	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
WestnPublishg .36b	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
Westn Std Uranium	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
Westgate Calif	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+½
Westmrind Coal .80	38¼	37	37	—1¼
Wetson's Corp	8¼	7¾	7¾	—½
Wetterau Foods .44b	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—¼
White Shield	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
Wien Cons Airl	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
WigwamStr .05g	7⅞	7	7⅞	+1⅛
Wiley&Sons .30	33½	33¼	33¼	—¼
Willamette .25g	28⅝	27⅛	27½	—¾
Wilson Freight .40	15¼	14¼	15	+¾
Wiltek Inc	38	35½	35½	—2½
Wings&Whls Exp	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Winston Mills	22¼	20⅝	20⅞	—1⅞
Winston NK	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
Winter Jack	25¾	24¾	25¼	—⅜
WinterParkTel .88	34	32¾	33¾	—1¼
WisconsinPw&Lt 1.40	21	20⅞	20⅞	—½
WiscRlEstT .40g	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
Wolf Corp	6¼	4⅞	6¼	+⅞
WoodwdLothrp 1.10	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+½
WoodwardGov 3a	95	95	95	
Worldwide Energy	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	—⅛
Wright WE .28	47	45¾	45⅝	—1⅛
Yardney Elec	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
YellowFrght .72	41¼	40¾	40¾	—½
Younker Bros	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Zenith Funding	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
ZionsUtahBn .72	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅛

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 7¾s96	8	100⅞	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
Abex Cp 8¾s77	92	104	101½	103½	— ½
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	12	112	111¾	112	
AddrMlt 9¾s95	47	105	104¼	104½	+ ¼
AirRed 3⅞s87	121	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+ ⅛
Akzon cv5¼s94	20	126	124	124	—2¼
AlaPow 9s2000	2	106	106	106	+2
AalPow 3⅛s72					
	11	98 11-16	98 11-16	98 11-16	
Alaska Int 6s96	106	102	99½	102	+1
Alexand 5½s96	287	106½	101½	102	—4
AlegnL cv4s81	36	74⅛	73⅞	73½	— ½
AlldCh 6.60s93	28	89	88⅞	89	
AlldCh 5.20s91	70	77½	77½	77½	+1½
AlliedCh 3⅞s78	14	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
AlliedPd 7s84	31	76¼	74	74	—2½
AlldSt cv4½s81	13	130	126	130	+5
AlldSt cv4½s92	77	94½	92	94½	+2
AlldSup 5¾s87	146	68	66	67¾	+ ¾
Alcoa 9s95	35	109¼	108¾	109¼	+2
Alcoa 6s92	10	82½	82	82	
Alcoa cv5¼s91	220	95	92⅛	93½	—1¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	15	77½	77	77	—1
Alcoa 3⅞s83	38	73¾	71	73¾	+2¾
AluCan 9½s95	40	107¾	107½	107½	+1¼
AluCan 4½s80	16	81⅞	81⅛	81⅞	— ⅛
Amerca cv5s92	28	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
AmrHes 6⅜s96	332	85	83⅛	84	— ½
AmeHes 4½s87	2	337	335	335	+12
AmAirFlt 6s90	92	134	133	133	—1
AAirFlt 4⅞s87	23	184	182	183	—6½
AmAirlin 1s88	768	108	106	108	+1½
AmAirl 10⅞s88	210	105	104	105	+ ¼
AmAirlin 10s89	86	103	101	101⅛	— ⅞
AAirl cv5½s91	414	121½	117½	118¼	— ¾
AAirl cv4¼s92	240	84¾	82	82	— ½
Am Airl cv4s90	39	114	109⅛	109⅞	—7⅛
ABrand 8⅞s75	98	108	107¼	108	+1¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	90	82	80	82	2
AmBdcst 5s93	371	112	107⅛	109⅞	—3½
AmCan 7¾s2001	31	101	100¾	100¾	1¼
AmCan 6s97	31	82⅜	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
AmCan 4⅜s90	5	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
AmCan 3⅞s88	7	65	65	65	—1⅛
ADist cv4⅜86	23	68½	68½	68½	
AmExtp 5¼s93	526	41	39½	40½	— ⅜
AForPw 5s2030	95	54½	53	53	—1
AmFP 4.80s87	21	58	57⅛	57⅛	
AHoist 5¼s93	56	81½	80¼	81½	+ ½
AmInv 9½s76	184	104	103	104	+1
AmInv 8¾s89	5	97	97	97	—1
AMitCtx 8¼s96	25	103¼	102	102½	+ ⅜
AMitCtx 8½s78	35	101½	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
ASmelt 4⅝s88	4	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ¼
AmSug 5.30s93	43	69½	69⅛	69¼	
ASug 5.30s93r	13	69	68⅝	68⅝	
AmT&T 8¾xw					
	3229	107¾	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
ATT 8.70s2002	874	107½	105½	105¾	— ¼
AT&T 7.75s77	277	105⅝	104¼	104¾	— ⅞
AT&T 7s2001					
	1004	94½	91⅝	92⅜	—1⅝
AT&T 4⅝s85	143	74½	73¼	73¼	—1⅝
AT&T 4⅝s85r	5	74	74	74	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AT&T 3⅞s90	155	66	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
AT&T 3⅞s73	188	94½	94	94½	+ ⅜
AT&T 3¼s84	32	66⅞	65	65	—2
AT&T 2⅞s87	45	58⅞	57½	57½	—1
AT&T 2¾s75	280	86¼	84⅝	85½	
AT&T 2¾s80	55	71½	70⅛	70½	
AT&T 2⅝s82	39	66½	65⅝	66⅝	+ ¼
AT&T 2¾s 86	100	58	57	57	— ½
AMF In 4¼s81	146	85½	83⅝	83⅝	— ½
Amfac 5¼s94	6	100	99½	99½	— ½
Ampex 5½s94	149	77½	85	75	—2
Anheusr 6s92	5	83½	83½	83½	+1½
Anheu 5.45s91	7	79	79	79	
Anheusr 4⅝s89	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
ApcoOil 5⅜s87	7	82¼	82	82	—2½
ApcoOil cv5s88	61	97	96	96	
APL Cp 5⅜s88	21	105	100	103½	+4½
AppalPow 9s75	118	107	106	106	— ⅝
AppalP 8⅝s76	40	106⅝	106	106	—1
Ariz PS 8.50s75	47	106	105	106	+1
AriansDsl 6s94	224	65	62⅞	64	—1
ArlenRlty 5s86	26	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅝
Armco 8.70s95	72	104⅛	103¾	104	+2
Armco 4⅝s86	70	73¼	72⅝	73	+1
Armco 4.35s84	5	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Armour 5s84	45	69	67½	69	+ ¾
Armr cv4½s83	10	137	136	137	+2
ArmR cv4½s87	17	75	74½	74⅞	+ ⅞
AshlO cv4¾s93	153	73	72	72	+ ¼
AssoCp 9¼s90	324	101	99½	101	+1
AssoCp 8½s77	139	101	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅝
AssoInv 7⅝s88	38	87½	85	85	—2½
AssoInv 5¼77	15	85⅛	85	85	— ⅛
AssoInv 5¼79	6	79	79	79	—1½
AssoInv 4⅝85	8	67	67	67	
AssoInv 4¼76	31	83⅛	83	83	
AssoInv 4⅛8	13	65⅛	64⅞	64⅛	—1⅝
AssoInv 4⅜84	32	63	62½	62½	— ½
AtchT&SF 4s95	57	61¾	59	59	—1½
Atchison 4s95st	7	58	55	55	—3
AtlCstL 4.95s88	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ½
AtlCstL 4s80	4	74	74	74	
AtRch 8⅝s2000	62	105½	104½	105	—1⅝
AtlRich 7.70s	39	100	99¾	100	
AtlRich 7s76	363	101⅞	101	101⅛	— ⅜
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	14	79¼	78	78	
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	158	54½	54	54	+ ½
Aurora 4⅜s80	5	73	73	73	
AutoC cv4¾s81	21	112	110½	110½	—1½
AvcoDlta 11s90	132	106	102	104	—1
AvcoDla 9¼s89	50	101½	99¾	100¾	+1
Avco Cp 7½s93	153	74	73	73¼	— ¼
Avco Cp 5½s93	336	63⅞	61½	61½	—2⅛
AvcoFin 9¼s90	14	100	99¾	99½	— ¼
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	322	96	95¼	95¼	
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	32	82½	82½	82½	—7½
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	1	74	74	74	—1½
Balt GE 8¾s75	66	109	108	109	+ ¾
Balt GE 8½s74	24	108	108	108	
B&O 11s77	80	112	110	11	—1
B&O cv4½s10f	11	54	54	54	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
B&O cv4½s10A	18	45⅝	45½	45⅝	
B&O 4¼s95	1	48½	48½	48½	
B&O 4s80	9	65	65	65	
BangP 5⅜s92	12	59	59	59	+3
Bk NY 6¼s94	16	121	119½	119½	+ ⅜
BankTr 6⅜s78	39	99½	99¼	99¼	— ½
BaxLab 4⅜s90	191	106½	105½	105½	
BaxLab cv4s87	56	182¾	178½	178½	—3⅝
Beaunit 4¾s90	64	74½	71⅝	72½	+1¼
BectonD 5s 89	114	88½	87	87½	—1
BectonD 4¼s88	88	93½	92½	93	—2
BeechA 4⅝s93	70	64⅝	64	64¼	— ⅜
BelcoP 4⅜s88	77	64½	63⅞	64	— ¼
Belden cv8s90	36	110	109¼	110	+1
BellTPa 8⅝s	62	109	107	107	—1
Bendix 6⅝s92	50	85	84½	85	+ ⅜
Benef 9⅝s75-78	87	107	106	106½	— ½
BenefCp 8½s76	117	104⅝	103½	103½	— ½
BenefFin 5s77	77	87½	87	87¼	+ ¼
BenfFin 4⅞s81	22	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+1⅝
Berkey 5¾s86	118	80	78¼	79⅝	—1⅝
Beth Stl 9s2000	90	107⅞	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	91	90½	89	90½	+1⅜
BethSt 5.40s92	25	76⅝	74⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
BethStl 4½s90	59	68½	68	68	
BethStl 3¼s80	6	77	73	77	+4
BethStl 3s79	20	75½	75	75	+2
BigThre 5⅜s90	74	119½	117½	118½	+ ½
Black D cv4s92	23	223	221⅛	221⅛	—6⅝
BobbieB 5¼s81	20	78⅛	78	78	— ⅛
BoisCas 10s75	275	106	105	106	+¼
Borden 4⅜s91	5	69⅛	69⅛	69½	— ⅛
BorgW 5½s92	56	81	80½	80½	— ½
vjBos&Me 6s70	145	35⅞	33	35⅞	+2⅞
vjBosM 4½s70f	35	16	15½	16	+1
Bran 5¾s86xw	75	59⅝	58¼	59	
BrkUnG 9⅝s95	61	107	105⅞	107	+1
BrkUnG 4⅝s88	5	66⅛	66⅛	66½	
Bruns cv4½s81	39	86	84¼	84¼	—1½
Budd cv5⅝s94	58	75⅝	75	75	—1½
BudgtF 6s2010	22	57	56½	57	+ ½
BudgetInd 6s88	81	58½	57	58⅛	+ ⅝
BuffNia 2⅝s75	30	85	85	85	+1⅝
Bulova cv6s90	15	89	89	89	— ½
Burl Ind 9s95	90	106⅝	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
Burl In cv5s91	97	112⅝	112½	112½	+ ¾
Burroughs 9s75	71	108	107½	108	
Burrghs 4⅝s94	431	107	105⅛	105½	—1½
BW Acc 9½s75	10	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
CanPac 4sperp	17	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
CPac 4s perp	10	47½	46½	46½	
Carrier 5¼s89	216	107	104⅛	104⅞	— ½
Case 5½s90	1	66	66	66	— ⅛
CastCke 5⅜s94	116	86	83	85	+7
CaterT 5.30s92	59	79⅞	78⅝	79⅞	+1⅝
Catergtr 5s77	19	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
Ceco 4.75s88	184	87½	85	85	— ½
Celanese 4s90	221	89¼	88	88	—1
CenGa 4½s20f	7	51	50	50	
Cen Ga 4s95	23	50	49⅝	50	
CenHudG 5⅝78	10	95	95	95	+1
CenNHPw 3s74	41	90	88⅛	90	+ ⅞
vjCRRNJ 3¼s	45	28½	26	28½	— ½
CentTel 9¼s95	137	107	104⅝	107	+3
CenTelUt 8.10	9	101	101	101	
Cessna 3⅞s92	88	95	93	94⅛	—1⅞
Chadbrn 6½s89	72	70⅛	69	69	— ½
Champ 4½s84	13	124	123½	124	+1
ChampS 5⅞s92	37	82	82	82	—6½
ChaseB 4⅞s89	188	101¾	100½	101¼	+1
ChaseT 6⅜s90	45	203	190	203	+12⅝
Chelsea 5¼s93	50	65	64½	4½	— ½
Chemetrn 9s94	98	101	100	100¼	— ¾
ChmNY 5½96	285	99¾	98⅝	99	— ⅞
ChesOh 4½s92	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
ChesOh 3⅞s73	4	92	92	92	
ChsOh 3½s96D	6	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ¼
ChIGW 4½s38f	1	36	36	36	
ChIGW 4s88	28	45	45	45	
CMSP 5s2055f	338	33½	30	31	—2½
CMSP 4½s19f	2	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
CMSP 4½s44f	105	38¼	35⅞	36	—2
ChIRIP 5½s83	2	64	64	64	
ChrisCraft 6s89	185	62	61⅛	61¼	+ ¼
Chryslr 8⅞s95	95	101¼	100	100⅝	— ⅝
Chryslr 8⅜s75	198	103⅝	102	102	—1½
ChryFin 7⅜s74	196	97⅞	96⅝	97	— ⅜
ChryFin 7⅝s86					

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	1453	73½	72½	72⅞	— ⅜
CIC Ind11s 75	29	107½	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
CinG&E 4⅛s87	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
CinG&E 2¾s75	19	86	85½	85½	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	108	99¾	98¾	98¾	—1⅛
CIT Fin 4¼s71					
	58	99½	99 5-32	99 5-32	
CitiesSvc 7.65	103	98¾	97	97½	—1
ChiesSvc 7s78	65	100¾	100	100	—1
CitSv 6⅜s99xw	43	87½	86⅛	87½	+1½
CitieSvc 6½s97	67	82	80⅛	82	
CitiesSvc 3s77	19	81⅜	81½	81½	— ¼
CityInv 7½s90	414	148½	139½	140¾	—4½
ClarkCre 8.80s	124	104	103	104	+1
CCC&SL 4½s77	166	21⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
CCC&SL 4s93	14	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
ClevElIll 9s75	45	109	106½	108	—1
ClevElIll 8⅝s	115	107½	106¼	107½	+ ½
ClevElll 8⅝s91	5	101½	101½	101½	—3½
ClevElll 7⅛s90	35	100¼	100	100	
Cluett cv4¼s84	2	108	108	108	—4½
CNA Finl 8½s95	79	102⅞	102½	102½	— ¼
CollinsR 4⅞s87	326	55⅞	54½	54½	—1
ColoIntr 8½s91	5	101⅛	101	101	— ⅜
ColuGas 9⅛s95	107	108½	106	106	—1
ColumGas 9s94	6	108	108	108	
ColuGas 8¾s95	61	103½	102	103	—1
ColuGas 8⅝s96	92	106	101¾	10.34	—2⅝
ColumnGas 5s82	7	80	80	80	
ColuGas 4⅞s83	10	81⅞	79⅛	79⅛	—2⅜
ColuGas 4⅝s81	5	79	79	79	
ColuGas 4⅝s82	22	76	75⅞	76	+2½
ColuGas 3⅞s81	5	72	72	72	
ColuGas 3½s79	1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
ColuGas 3⅝s77	8	81	81	81	
ColuGas 3s75A	5	83¾	83¾	83¾	—2¼
ColuPict 5⅝s94	208	65⅞	63¼	63¼	—2⅜
ColuPict 4⅝s87	28	72	70½	20½	— ½
ColuSOE 9s75	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	
ColuSOE 8s76	124	104½	104	104	— ½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	177	98¾	97¾	98⅝	+ ¾
ComlSol 4½s91	207	65	63⅞	64⅞	+1⅛
ComEd 8¾s75	125	108½	107	108⅝	+1⅞
ComwEd 8s 75	90	105½	105	105½	+ ½
ComEd 7⅜s76	227	105	103¾	104½	+ ¼
ComwEd 3s77	103	82½	82½	82½	
ComwEd 3s78	2	80	80	80	+6⅞
ComOil 4¼s92	50	70	69	70	+1½
ConMtg 6⅜s90	23	146	142	145	+4
ConEdis 5s87	10	71¼	71	71	
ConEdis 5s90	17	68½	68	68	— ½
ConEdis 4⅝s90	11	66½	64¼	66½	+2⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s91	38	65	63¾	63¾	—1½
ConEdis 4⅝s93	30	62	62	62	+ ⅞
ConEdis 4⅝s91	10	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	18	60½	60	60	— ½
ConE 4⅝s92W	8	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
ConEdis 4¼s86	10	64⅝	64	64⅝	+1
ConEdis 4s88	17	62	61⅛	61⅞	+1⅞
ConEdis 3⅝s86	2	59½	59½	59½	
ConEdis 3½s83	5	61	61	61	—1¼
ConEdis 3⅜s85	6	62	60	62	+1
ConEdis 3¼s81	36	69	66¼	69	+3⅜
ConEdis 3s72	52	95⅞	95½	95½	— ¼
ConEdis 3s81	25	64	63⅝	63⅝	—1
ConEdis 2¾s72	45	96 9-16	96¼	96½	—1-32
ConEdis 2¾s82	18	62⅞	61¼	61¼	— ⅞
ConEdis 2⅝s77	20	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅜
ConNGas 9s95	145	110⅝	106⅝	106⅞	—3⅛
ConNG 7⅝s94	18	100	99½	100	+1
ConNG 4⅝s86	13	74	72	72	—2
ConNG 4½s87	21	71⅜	71½	71½	+1½
ConNG 4⅝s83	6	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
ConNG 3¼s76	7	84	84	84	—2⅛
ConNGas 3s78	24	76⅛	75¼	75¼	— ¼
ConPw 8⅝s76	37	107¾	107½	107¾	—1⅛
ConsP 8⅝s2000	95	106	105¼	106	
ConPw 7⅝s99	77	100	98½	100	+2½
ConPw 6⅞s98	12	91⅜	89½	89½	—2⅜
ConPw 6⅝s98	15	88	88	88	
ConPw 5⅞s96	21	82¾	81½	82½	+1
ConPw 4⅝s89	10	71½	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
ConPw 4⅝s90	9	72	71⅞	72	—1
ConPw 2⅞s75	65	86	85	85	— ½
ContAirl 3½s92	183	61¾	60	61	
ContCan 8½s90	12	104	104	104	—2¾
ContMtg 6¼s90	387	98	95½	96¼	—1¾
ContOil 7½s99	16	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅞
ContOil 4½s91	20	71	70	70½	+ ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	110	109⅝	106	106½	—1⅝
ContDat 5¼s87	85	71⅛	70	70½	— ⅜
CoopLab 7⅛91	172	121¼	118	121	+3½
CoowStl cv5s79	3	80½	80½	80½	—4½
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	10	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	8	75	75	75	—1
Crane Co 7s94	105	76	74⅛	74½	+ ⅜
Crane cv5s93	108	86½	84⅛	86	— ½
CredFin 9¼s75	6	106	105½	105⅝	—1⅝
Crescnt 5½s80	30	64	61	64	+2
CrowColl 4s92	128	71½	70½	70½	—1
CrwnCk 4⅞s88	12	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
CrwnZell 8⅝s	10	106⅝	105¼	105⅝	+ ⅝
Crucible 6⅞s92	9	76⅞	76	76	
DataPro 5½s87	97	61⅝	59¾	59¾	—3¼
Dayco 6¼s96	108	87¾	86	87	— ¾
DaycoCp 6s94	82	75	73¼	73¼	—1⅞
Dayco 5¼s94	13	74	72⅛	74	+2
DayHud 9⅝s95	10	109¼	109½	109½	+ ⅝
DaytPL 3s84	6	60	60	60	
DaytPL 2¾s75	5	85	85	85	—3
DeereCr 8¾s75	73	105	104	104½	+ ½
DLW 4s-6s2042	6	30⅛	30	30	—1⅛
DelaPLt 3⅞s88	2	63	62	63	—1½
DetMont 5⅝s94	30	90	88	90	—1
D&RG 3s-4s93	2	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ¼
DetEdis 9.15s	90	110	108½	108½	
DetEdis 9s99	21	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
DetEdis 8.15s	156	103	100¼	101½	—1⅞
DetEdis 7s76	70	101¾	100½	101¾	+ ⅞
DetEd 3⅜s76	30	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
DetEd 3¼s80	15	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
DiaGard 4s83	15	70	68	68	—6
DiaShrk 7⅜s94	3	98	98	98	—1
DiGiorg 5¼s93	84	92	91	91	+1
Dillngh 5½s94	78	72½	70¼	71	+ ⅜
Doug Airc 5s78	27	75⅜	75	75	
Dow 8.90s2000	39	106½	106	106	— ¼
Dow Ch 8.875s	24	106⅝	106	106	— ½
DowCh 7.75s99	58	99½	98⅝	99	+ ⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	8	87	89	89	+1
DowCh 4.35s88	10	67	67	67	— ½
Dresser 9⅝s95	95	107	106	106½	— ¼
Dresser 4⅛s77	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	
Duplan 5½s94	129	91	90	90	
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	35	107	105½	107	+1
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	23	105½	104½	104½	— ¼
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	105	79⅝	78½	78½	—1½
EastAirL 5s92	251	70	66	67	—4
EastAirL 4¾s93	123	89¼	88	88	—3
EckerdJ 4⅞s88	8	195	193	193	+7½
EG&G 3¼s87	264	81	76½	78½	+4⅝
ElPasoNG 8⅛s	207	124	122	124	+1½
ElPasoNG 6s93	89	100	98	99	
EquitLf 6⅛s90	57	113	112	113	—1
EquityF 9½s90	271	95⅝	94	94¼	+ ⅝
ErieRR 5s2020f	13	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Erie cv4½s15f	96	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
Erie 3½s2000G	6	28	28	28	
Essexint 9¼s75	109	104½	103½	103½	—1⅝
Esterline 6¼s95	99	73½	71	71	—2⅝
EvansP 6¼s94	112	117	115	117	+2
Extendcre 6s89	93	110	107½	108	+ ½
Fair Ind 4⅝s92	412	55⅞	54	54⅝	
FamFin 7⅛s89	7	103½	102½	102½	—1
FamFin 5s81	22	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
FamFin 4¾s90	49	57⅛	56	56	—3⅛
FarahMfg 5s94	50	109	108	108	+2¼
Fedders 5s96	169	114½	111¼	112⅝	—1⅞
FedPac 5½s87	132	82	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
FedDStr 8⅜s95	28	103	101¼	103	— ½
Fibrbd 4⅝s93	83	99	97½	99	
Firestne 3¼s77	10	81½	81½	81½	—1½
FstChiCp 6¼78	58	97	96	96	—1
FstMt 9s75-78	20	104	103½	104	
FstMtge 6⅝s85	2	125	125	125	—2
FishrFd 6½s94	16	87	85½	85½	+2
FlaECst 5s2011	9	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	20	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	+
FMC cv4¼s92	438	79½	77	79½	+1¾
FoodFair 8⅝96	4	98	98	98	— ½
FoodFair 4s79	25	75½	85⅛	75½	+ ¼
Ford Mt 8¼s74	195	105½	104½	105	+ ½
Ford Mt 8⅛s96	165	106	102⅛	102⅛	—3½
FordC 8⅞sApr	53	106	106	106	
FordCr 8⅞sNov	95	104	103	103⅜	— ¼
FordCrd 8⅞s75	123	106⅛	105	105	—2
FordCrd 8⅛s91	296	102	101	101⅜	+ ¼
FordCrd 8⅛s76	176	105	104	104¼	— ½
FordCrd 6⅞s75	220	100⅞	99½	99½	—1⅝
ForeDal 4½s90	6	74	74	74	+ ⅜
ForMcKes 6s94	49	89⅛	88¼	88¼	—1⅝
Fruehauf 6s87	10	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	—2⅝
Fruehf 5½s94	168	96	94	95½	+ ¼
FruehFin 8.70s	61	104	103½	104	+ ½
FruehFin 7.50s	66	100¼	99	99	—1¼
FuqueIn 7⅜s93	93	188⅛	179½	182	—6
Fuqua Ind 7s88	34	79	78	78½	+ ½
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	369	66½	65	65½	
GAC PCr 12s75	439	104½	103	104	
GAC Fin 10¼s	113	102½	101½	102½	+1⅝
GAC Fin 9⅝s	85	102½	100½	101½	+1¼
GAccept 4⅞s85	15	62	62	62	—1¼
GenElec 7½s96	404	101⅞	100⅝	101	— ⅞
GenEl 5.30s92	64	81	79¼	79½	—1⅝
GenElec 3½s76	76	89½	87⅛	87⅝	—1⅝
GnElCr 8½s76	9	105⅛	105	105	—1
GnElCVR 7⅛s78	230	101⅛	100⅜	101	
GenFdg 8⅝s90	38	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ½
GenFds 8⅝s75	53	109	108⅛	109	+1¼
GenFds 3⅝s76	3	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ ½
GenHost 6s90f	4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ½
GenInst cv5s92	238	68⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	—1¼
GenInst 4¼s85	2	90	90	90	—
GMotAc 8⅝s77	95	109¼	107⅞	107⅞	—1⅞
GnMotAcc 8s93	529	102⅝	100⅝	101½	— ⅜
GMot Ac7⅛s90	184	96	95½	95⅝	— ⅛
GMotAc 6⅝s88	77	88½	87	87¼	— ½
GnMotAcc 5s77	206	89⅝	89	89⅝	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s80	196	84½	82	82½	— ¾
GnMotAcc 5s81	268	83	82	82½	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	122	74	72⅝	73⅛	— ¾
GMotAc 4⅝s82	47	76⅝	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	103	76	74⅝	74⅝	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s85	81	73	72	72	— ⅛
GMotAc 4½s85	112	72¼	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
GnMotAcc 4s79	156	79	78	78	—1
GMotAc 3⅝s75	148	88½	87	87⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 3½s72					
	134	98	97 29-32	97 29-32	—3-32
GMotCp 3¼s79	26	77	75⅝	75⅝	—1⅝
GenPU 10¼s74	107	110	108	108	—1
GenPU 10¼s80	244	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅜
GTCal 9⅝s2000	37	112	111½	111½	— ½
GenTel 4½s77	1	176	176	176	+3
GenT El 9¾s95	42	111½	110	110¼	+ ¼
GenT El 8¾s76	58	107⅛	105⅝	106½	+1
GenT El 6⅞s91	67	82⅞	81½	82	+ ¼
GenTel cv5s92	115	84	81½	82	—1
GenTel cv4s90	153	73½	71¼	71¼	—1⅝
Genesco 9¼s76	172	105½	104½	105	— ½
GaPac 5⅝s94	150	116	113½	116	+ ½
GaPac 5¼s96	539	100½	97½	100½	+ ½
GaPow 8⅝2000	632	104⅞	104	104⅝	+ ⅜
GaPow 7⅝2001	2	97	97	97	+3
GlenAlden 6s88					
	1366	58⅛	56½	57	—1¼
Goodyear 8.60s	25	104½	104½	104½	—1
GordonJly 5s88	5	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅜
Grace cv4¼s90	121	71	70½	70½	+ ½
Granite 4⅝s94	87	64⅝	64	64½	— ½
Grant 4⅝s96	331	108½c	104½	104½	—2⅞
GtNNek 4⅝91	47	93	90	90	—2½
GtNorRy 5s73	27	97	96⅝	96¾	— ¼
GtNoRy 4½76	14	86	85	86	+1
GtNRy 2¾s82	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅜
GtNR 2⅝s2010	1	34	34	34	—4
GtWstUnlt 6s87	10	71	71	71	
GrGVIANT s92	3	82	81	81	—1
Greyhd 6½s90					
	1748	122	116	118	—2
Groller 4¼s87	51	75	73	75	+ ¼
Grum cv4¼s92	294	58	57	57	—1⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
GulfMO 5s15A	1	57	57	57	
GulfMO 5s56f	25	55	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅝
GulfMO 4s44B	6	42½	42½	42½	
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	3	65	65	65	
GulOil 8¼s95	177	106⅝	105⅜	106⅛	— ¼
GlfResC 6¼s87	345	88⅛	87	88	
GlfStUt 3⅝s81	11	70½	70	70½	+3½
Gulf gwInd 6s87	10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—1⅝
GulfWtInd 6s88	149	66⅛	65½	65⅛	—1
Glf&Wn 5½s93	757	70⅞	69	69⅝	— ½
Glf&Wn 5¼s87	127	84	78⅝	80	—4
GlfWst 5¼s87A	259	81¼	79½	79½	—1
Hallibrt 7.95s75	70	100	100	100	+ ¼
HamPap 5s94	30	78	77	78	—1
Harsco 5½s92	10	67½	67	67	—3⅝
HartSMx 8½s	5	100	100	100	
HellerW 9⅛s89	25	107	106	106	—1
HellerW 9⅛s91	110	102⅞	101½	102¾	— ¼
HelmrchP 5s87	109	102	100¼	100½	— ½
Heublein 5⅜s94	57	119½	117½	119½	— ½
HillsSpk 5¼s88	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
HiltnHot 5½s88	55	99½	98	99	+1⅞
HoernrWa 5s94	25	89	88⅛	88⅛	—1
HolidInn 9½xw	12	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
Honywl 3.35s72					
	3	97 13-32	97 13-32	97 13-32	+5-32
Host. Int 5¼s94	8	104⅛	103⅛	104⅛	+2½
HouseFin 9s76	75	107⅛	106	106¼	— ¾
HousFin 8⅝s75	114	104⅜	104	104⅛	+ ⅜
HouseFin 5s82	5	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
HousFin 4⅝s81	65	78	77⅛	77⅝	+ ⅝
HouseFin 4s78	4	79	79	79	—1
HoustLP 5⅛s85	207	109	107⅛	109	+ ½
HoustNG 8.85s	52	104	103½	104	+ ¼
Howmet 4½s92	16	68⅝	67	67	—1⅝
Hunt cv4⅝s86	106	205	202	204¼	+2¼
IllBell 7⅝s2006	385	100¼	98	98⅝	— ⅜
IllBellTel 3s78	5	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
Ill BellT 2⅝s81	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—2
IndHead 5¼s93	37	90	88	90	
IndMich 8⅛s75	11	106	105	105	+1
IndMich 8s74	79	104⅛	102½	104	— ½
IndMich 6½s78	10	101	101	101	
IndsINtl 8⅝s96	42	102⅞	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
InlandSt 8⅝s95	66	104½	103	104½	
InlandSt 4½s89	10	71⅛	71	71⅛	— ⅜
InlndStl 3.20s82	3	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ½
IntHarv 8⅝95	4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarv 6⅛98	21	82½	81¾	82½	—5½
IntHar 4.80s91	16	66	65½	65½	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	21	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
IntHarC 8⅝s75	103	105⅝	104	105⅜	+1⅜
IntHarC 4⅝s81	7	74	74	74	— ¼
IntHarC 4⅝s79	18	77¼	77	77¼	+ ¼
IntMin cv4s91	244	60⅛	59	60½	+1½
IntNick 6.85s93	23	93	91	91	— ½
Int Pap 8.85s95	52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
IntSilv cv5s93	151	75	73⅛	73⅛	—1⅜
IntTT 8.90s95	5	108⅛	108	108	+1
IntTT 8.30s75	60	104½	104	104½	— ½
IntTT 4.90s87	50	72½	72	72¼	+ ⅛
InterStr cv4s92	127	56½	55½	56	+1
IntstOil 4¼s87	35	66½	65⅛	66½	—1½
IocoHosp 5⅛s89	38	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ½
ITT Bkg 9⅞s95	10	109	109	109	—1½
JimWalt 5⅜s91	230	112	107	109	—2½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	165	94½	93⅛	93⅞	— ⅛
JoneLau 6⅝s94	37	64½	63	63	—2
KaneMil 9½s90	49	93	90	92½	+2¼
KanCSo 3¼s84	3	54½	54½	54½	— ½
KaufBrd 6s95	114	135	134	135	+2
Kennecot 7⅞s	140	100	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
KerrMc 3⅝s92	629	117	108	108½	+1
KeystStl 7¼s93	1	80	80	80	+ ⅞
KimbCl 5⅞s91	5	82½	82½	82½	
Kraftco 6⅞s96	56	93⅞	93⅛	93½	— ⅝
KresgeSS 5s95	502	168	163½	168	+2
Kroger 8⅞s75	15	108	107	107	+ ⅜
vjLSM 3½s97r	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	
vjLVHT 5s84f	11	18	17½	17½	— ½
vjLehVa 4½74f	1	15	15	15	
vjLhV 4½sB03f	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
vjLeV 4½sE03f	1	4½	4½	4½	+1
vjLehV 4sD03f	7	3½	3½	3½	
vjLehVT 5s79f	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
LibMcNL 5s89	587	66	60⅝	66	+4⅝
LiggMyer 6s92	10	80⅝	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
Ling TV 5¾s76	43	71½	71	71	
LingTV 5s88					
	5201	50⅛	46⅝	47¼	—2⅝
Litton 8¾s76	293	101⅛	100⅝	101¼	+ ¼
Litton cv3½s87	77	88	86⅛	87	— ½
Lockhd 4½s76	12	60½	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
Lockh cv4¼s92					
	1092	32¼	31⅜	31¾	— ½
Loews 6⅞s93	928	79	77⅞	77½	—1⅝
Lone SC 8⅝s95	303	128⅛	126	126	— ½
LoneSC 4⅝s90	100	72	72	72	
Lone SG 9⅝s95	17	111	108⅛	111	+3
LoneSG 4½s87	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
LongILt 8⅞75	16	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—1⅝
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	19	77	74	77	+1
LouNgh 7⅜s93	7	90	90	90	
LouNsh 4⅞s87	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Lowenst 8½s95	5	98	98	98	+ ⅜
LuckyStr 5s93	60	205½	205½	205¼	+ ¼
LykY 7½s94old	321	67	66	67	+1
Lyk 7½s94new	96	67⅝	66	67⅝	+1
MacDonld 6s87	20	80⅛	76	80	+4
MackF 9⅝s91	15	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
MackF 9⅝s90	149	97⅛	96½	97½	
MackF 8⅛s77	102	98½	96½	97⅛	—1
MackT 5¼s81	5	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
Macke 4⅞s92	148	79½	77⅞	79	+ ⅞
MacyCr 7⅝77	62	100⅜	99½	99½	—1⅛
Macy cv5s92	22	114¼	113⅛	113⅞	—1⅛
Macy cv4¼s90	14	137¼	135⅛	136	—2
MadSqG 6⅛s87	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	1	57½	57½	57½	
MeYnkP 9.10s	20	103	103	103	—1
MeYnk 7½s76	15	100⅛	100	100	
MAPCO 11s75	54	110⅝	109	110⅝	+ ½
MarO 8½s2000	17	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+1⅛
MaraOil 4⅝s87	25	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
Marcor 6⅛s88	292	80	79⅛	79½	+ ¼
MartMar 6s94	203	97	95½	96	—1
MdCup 5⅛s94	69	102¼	101	102	+1½
Mass El 8⅛s75	10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅝
MassMu 6⅝s90	45	122	119⅛	120	+1
MayDSt 3¼80	4	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—2⅝
MayDStCr 9s89	20	104½	104	104	— ½
MayDCr 8⅝s76	97	105⅛	104½	105	
MayerOs 7.85s	5	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
McCror 10½s85	66	101	100	100½	— ½
McCror 7½s94	388	74	73	73	
McCror 6½s92	62	118½	116	117⅞	— ⅛
Mcgcror 5⅛s76	8	85	85	85	—1
McCrory 5s81	13	67	66½	66½	
McDonD 4⅞91	538	97	93½	95⅛	— ⅞
McGHill 3⅞s92	85	66½	65⅝	66⅝	— ⅝
MeadCp 8½s95	140	101½	101	101⅛	— ⅜
Medusa 5⅛s88	47	124⅞	122	123	+3
Memorx 5¼g90					
	1206	62	55⅛	60⅛	— ⅞
MesaP 6½s83	50	125	121¼	121½	—3½
MGM 5s93	278	64½	63	64½	+1½
MetEdis 2⅞s74	32	88⅞	88	88	— ⅛
MichBT 4⅞91	8	68½	65⅛	65½	
MichBT 3⅛s88	1	57	57	57	+ ⅜
MidlRos 5⅝s92	5	81	81	81	
MilesLab 6½92	1	81	81	81	+ ½
MilesLab 5¼94	81	103	101⅛	101⅜	—1⅝
MplsStL 6s85	7	72¼	72¼	72¼	
MSPSSM 4s91	11	58	50	50	— ¼
MissRiv 9⅝s90	25	108¼	106¼	106½	—1½
MKT inc5½s33f	20	10¼	10	10	
MoKanT 4s90	10	37	37	37	+ ½
MoPac 5s2045f	123	50⅛	49¼	49¼	—1¼
MoP 4⅝s2020f	42	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	
MoP 4⅝s2030f	44	49	48⅛	49	+ ½
MoPac 4¼s90	66	54½	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
MoPa 4¼s2005	74	50¼	48⅛	50¼	+2⅛
MohDat 5½94	164	71¼	71	71	—2
vjMohkM 4s91f	2	15½	15½	15½	
Mongrm 10½s	190	103	101½	101⅜	—1⅛
Monsanto 9⅝s	17	108⅛	107	108	+ ½
MontPw 8¼s74	44	104½	104⅜	104½	+1½
MontWd 4⅞s90	152	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+ ⅛
MtWdCr 9¼s90	106	105⅞	104	104½	—1⅝
MtWdCr 9s89	81	106	103	104½	— ⅜
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	1	91	91	91	+ ¼
MtWdCr 6½s87	90	82½	80	82½	+1½
MtWdCr 5¼s81	16	76⅛	75½	75½	—1
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	8	77	77	77	— ⅞
MtWdCr 4⅝s81	4	76	76	76	
Mony Mtg 7s90	489	111	104⅛	110	+5⅛
MorE 3½s2000	8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
MtSt TT 9s2010	89	109½	107½	107½	
MtSt TT 2⅝s86	3	56¼	55	56¼	+2½
MSL cv4½s84	19	59⅝	58⅛	59½	
Nabis 7⅜s2001	25	101½	101⅛	101⅛	
NatBisc 4⅝87	12	75	74⅝	75	+ ¾
Nat Can 7s93	21	103	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
Nat Cash 7.70s	75	99½	98	99	+1
Nat Cash 6s95	582	101¼	100	100	— ⅜
NatCash 4⅝s85	12	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
NFuelG 8⅝s75	48	103½	102⅛	103½	+1⅝
Nat Dist 4½s92	135	79½	77	77	—1½
Nat Ind 5⅜s88	141	62	59½	61	+ ¼
Nat Steel 8s95	143	102	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
NatSteel 4⅝s89	10	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
NatGsP 6⅝s77	60	99¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅞
NatGsP 6⅝s77	60	99¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅜
NCNB 8.40s95	33	104	103	103	—1
Newbry 6½s94	62	86	84½	86	—2⅜
NEngTT 8⅝s	140	109	104	105⅛	—1⅞

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NEngTT 3s74	16	91	90¾	91	— ¼
NEngTT 3s82	5	68	68	68	—1⅛
Newhall cv6s95	159	116	113⅛	114¼	+ ⅜
NJ BellT 9.35s	141	112½	111⅞	111½	— ⅜
NJBel 7⅛s2001	174	94⅝	93⅝	93½	—2
NJ Pw&Lt 3s74	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
vjNYCen 6s80f	25	22⅞	21½	22½	
vjNYCen 6s90f	31	46	44	45⅛	+1⅛
vjNYC 5s2013f	84	14½	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅞
vjNYC 5s2013r	10	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
vjNYC 4½s2013f	158	13	12	12	— ½
vjNYCen 4s98f	48	13	12⅛	12⅛	—1¼
vjNYCH 3½97f	33	30	29½	29½	
vjNYCH 3½97r	96	30	30	30	
vjNYLS 3½98f	1	16	16	16	—1
vjNYMC 3½98f	17	15½	14½	15	+1
vjNYM 3⅞s98r	50	14	12½	12⅝	
NYConnl 2⅞s75	4	26	26	26	
NYL&W 4⅛s73	5	68	68	68	—1⅞
vjNYNH 4½s22	170	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
vjNYNH 4s07	318	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
vjNYPut 4s93f	12	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
NYS EG 8½s75	10	105	104⅛	105	
NYSus 4⅝s19f	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ½
NY SusW 4s94	17	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅝
NYTel 9⅛s2010	133	111	109½	109⅝	
NYTel 7⅜s2006	157	100⅛	98	99	—1⅝
NYTel 4½s91	35	68	67	68	—2
NYTel 4⅜s93	27	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
NYTel 3s89	20	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	5	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
NiagMP 3¼s83	21	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ½
NL Ind 7⅞s95	29	96⅝	95⅛	95½	+2¼
Norfk&Wn 4s96	17	61	59⅞	59⅞	— ½
NoAmPhil 4s92	89	70	66⅞	67⅛	— ⅛
NoARk 7.30s77	133	94⅞	94	94	— ⅞
NorARk 5¼s91	11	75	73	74	+1
NorARk 4¼s91	158	72⅛	71	72	+ ⅜
NorCan 4½s74	10	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
NorIIG 8½s76	39	106⅝	104	104	—4¼
NorInPS 8⅛75	11	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
NorNG 9⅛s90	131	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	+ ⅜
NorNG 8⅞s74	6	106¼	105	106⅛	+ ½
NorNG 5⅝s79	5	83½	83½	83½	— ½
NorNG 4⅝s80	11	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—4½
NorNG 4⅞s81	7	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—6½
NorNG 4⅝s84	19	71	71	71	
NorNG 3¼s73	10	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
NorPac 4s84	6	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅜
NorPac 4s97	20	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼
NorPac 3s2047	15	36¼	35½	36	
NoPac 3s2047r	25	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	30	106	105⅜	105½	
NorStaP 5s90	28	73¼	68	73¼	+2¼
NorStaP 4¼s86	5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
NorStaP 2⅞s74	24	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+7⅜
NorStaP 2⅞s75	44	84⅛	84¼	84½	+ ⅜
Northrp 4⅞87	56	69½	68⅞	68½	— ½
Nowst Bn 6⅝s	15	99⅝	98½	98½	
Nwstlnd 7½s94	105	81¾	80	80⅛	—1⅝
NwnBell 7⅝s	51	101	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
Norton Co 9s95	3	106½	106½	106½	
NortSim 6s98	42	75	73⅝	75	+1⅛
OakElec 4⅛s87	3	54	53⅞	54	—1
Ogden Cp 5s93	358	69⅛	67	69	+1
Ohio Edis 3s74	35	91	89½	90	
Ohio Ed 2¾s75	11	86½	86⅛	86⅛	
Ohio Pw 7⅝s76	61	102½	102⅛	102½	+ ⅜
Okla G 4½s87	20	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1⅝
Okla G 2⅝s75	25	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
Oneida 5¼s88	115	81	78	79	—2
Otis Elv 6⅛s95	146	101¾	100	101½	+1½
Outlet cv5¼s86	4	104	104	104	—9⅞
Owen Ill 4½s92	125	111½	109⅝	109⅝	— ¼
PacGE 8⅞2002	88	108	107	108	+ ½
PacGE 8s2003	286	102⅝	100	101⅛	— ⅞
Pac G&E 5s89	47	77	75⅛	76¼	+1⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	86	74⅝	72	73	—1⅞
Pac GE 4½s86	25	71	70	70	
Pac GE 4½s90	60	68⅛	68	68	
Pac GE 4⅝s93	3	65	65	65	
PGE 4⅝s96 JJ	2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—3⅝
Pac GE 3⅝s78	78	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
Pac GE 3⅜s82	2	66	66	66	
PGE 3⅛s84 W	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅞
PGE 3⅛s84 X	25	61	60¼	60¼	—1¼
Pac G&E 3s74	63	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	16	79	79	79	+1¼
Pac G&E 3s79	2	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅜
Pac GE 2⅞s80	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
Pac GE 2⅞s81	10	72½	72	72	—1⅛
PacGTran 8s90	27	100	99	99⅝	+ ⅜
Pac SwA 6s87	84	70	68½	69⅛	+ ⅜
PacT&T 8⅜s	266	107	105	106	— ⅜
Pac T&T 8.65s	202	106	104	106	+ ⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	300	101	98½	99	—1½
PacT&T 4⅝s88	30	68⅛	67⅛	68	+ ½
PacT&T 3⅛s81	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
PACT&T 3¼s78	2	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
PacT&T 3⅛s87	3	59	59	59	+1⅛
PAA 11¼s86	362	105	103¼	104	+ ¼
PAA 11⅜s86	510	104⅞	102⅝	103¼	+ ¼
PAA cv 5¼s89	544	78	75½	75½	—3⅛
PAA cv 4½s84	229	122⅛	118	118⅛	—3
PAA cv 4⅝s86	630	65⅝	62⅝	63¼	—2½
Paprcft 5¾s94	27	127½	127	127½	+ ½
Park H cv4s92	4	71½	81½	71½	— ½
vjPennC 6½s93f	50	45½	44	45½	+1½
Pen Dix cv5s82	106	67½	66	66	
Penney 8⅞s95	56	107⅛	107	107⅜	+ ⅜
Penney 4⅝s93	870	141	137	137	—3⅛
Penney 5⅝s87	27	72⅝	72¼	72¼	+ ⅜
Penney 4½s84	5	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
Penna Co 9s94	139	94⅛	92	94½	+2½
Pen PwLt 3s75	196	86⅛	85	87⅜	— ⅜
vjPa RR 4¼81f	124	16⅝	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
vjPa RR 4¼84f	70	16	15	16	+ ⅛
vjPaRR 3⅝s81	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Penz Un 9⅝s76	86	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	+2½
PenzUn 8⅝s95	43	97⅞	97	97⅞	+ ⅞
Penz Un 7½s88	60	89⅞	88	88	—1½
Penz Un 7⅜s88	44	89⅛	88½	89	+ ½
PenzUn 5⅝s96	427	105⅛	102⅛	104¼	— ⅜
Peoria E 4s90f	20	27⅛	24	24½	—3½
Per Mar 3⅝s80	5	66	66	66	+2
Pet Inc 8s91	30	101½	101½	101½	+1
Phila El 9s95	99	110⅜	109	109½	
Phila El 8½s76	34	107	105	107	— ⅞
Phila El 8s75	43	106	104	106	
PhilEl 7⅝s2000	114	100⅜	98½	98½	—1½
Phila El 6½s93	29	87	86	87	+1
Phila El 6⅛s97	33	85	80¼	80¼	—3⅝
Phila El 5s89	21	72⅛	72¼	72¼	—1¼
Phila El 4⅝s86	20	68	68	68	+ ⅜
Phila El 4⅝s87	21	62⅞	62½	62½	—1⅛
Phila El 3⅛s82	10	68	68	68	
Phila El 2⅞s78	8	76	76	76	—2
Phila El 2⅝s71	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Phila El 2⅝s74	23	89	89	89	
Phila El 2¾s81	15	67	65	65½	—1½
PhilMor cv6s94	49	237½	222	237½	+11⅛
PhilMor 4⅞s79	14	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
Philip In 10s77	65	104¼	103	104⅛	+1½
PhilP 7⅝s2001	43	100½	99½	99½	— ½
Phil VH 5¼s94	142	81	81	81	
Pillsby 8⅝s95	7	104	104	104	— ½
Pillsby 4⅝s89	74	102	99½	99½	—2⅝
Pillsby 3⅞s72	3	96	96	96	+ ½
PionNG 9½s75	15	103	103	103	—3¼
PCC&SL 5s75	17	25	24⅝	25	—1½
PCC SL 3⅞s75	25	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
PotEl 9½s2005	85	111	108	108	—2½
PPG Ind 9s95	34	106	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
Proct G 3⅞s81	9	80	80	80	
PubSvCol 8⅝s	7	108	108	108	+1⅜
PubSEG 9s95	72	108½	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅜
PubSEG 8s2037	3	100⅝	100½	100½	+2½
PubSEG 4⅝s77	31	85⅛	82	83	—3
PubSEG 3⅝s72					
	31	97⅛	96 25-32	97	
PubSvIn 8¼s74	5	101½	105½	105½	+ ½
Pullman 5⅝s97	15	73	71½	73	+1½
Pullm Tr 10s85	18	107⅝	107	107	+2
PullmTr 8⅜s85	30	103	103	103	+1
Purex cv4⅝s94	77	79½	78	78	— ½
RCA 9¼s90	180	109¼	107	109	+1½
RCA 9s75	102	108	106	106	— ¾
RCA cv 4½s92	334	87	85⅛	86⅝	+1⅝
RalstP 7.70s96	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Ralst P 4⅞s92	188	127½	122¼	127	
Ramada 8s95	229	208	199½	207½	+5½
Rapid Am 7s94	75	66⅝	65⅛	65⅝	— ¼
Ray M 10⅞s75	64	108	107	107	— ½
Readg 3⅛s95	24	33	29½	33	+1½
RdgBat 5½s88	405	124⅞	115	116	—6
Reeves Br 4s91	5	97	97	97	
ReichChm 8s94	3	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1¼
Rep Stl 8.90s91	10	103	103	103	—1⅝
Rep Stl 4⅝s85	9	72	71½	72	+ ⅜
Rever cv5¼s92	9	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ¾
Reyln 7⅝2001	25	94½	92½	92½	
ReyM cv4¼s91	117	71½	68⅝	69⅝	—2⅛
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	59	104½	102	103½	—2⅜
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	79	101⅝	100	100	—1
Reyn Tob 3s73	12	94⅝	94½	94½	— ⅛
Rheingd 6½s94	114	110	104½	106	—4
Richfl cv4⅝s83	2	322	322	322	—8
RiegelT cv5s93	6	68	68	68	+2
RochTel 4⅝s94	11	111	111	111	
Rockwel 8½s95	41	101	98	98	—2½
Rohr cv 5¼s86	77	78	74½	76	—2
RyderS 11½s90	144	113	110½	111¼	—1⅝
Safeco 7s78	5	99½	99½	99½	— ½
St Law Ad 5s96	3	32	32	32	
SLSF 5s2006f	16	55	54	54	—1
StLouSF 4s97	26	52	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅞
Sanders cv5s92	212	61	58⅝	60⅞	+2⅝
SaFeInd 6¼s98	104	99	97	99	+2
Sa Fe In 5¼s87	19	121	122	125	+3
SaFePip 8⅝s80	35	104½	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
SavnhEl 8½s75	31	104½	104¼	104½	
Schlitz 7.20s96	3	94	94	94	+1⅜
SCM Cp 9¼s90	50	101	99½	99½	— ½
SCM cv 5½s88	125	74½	73⅝	74½	+1½
ScottP 8⅞s2000	121	107	106¼	106¼	— ¾
Searle 8.70s95	4	106	105⅞	106	— ⅞
Sears R 8⅝s95	118	108	107	107⅞	— ⅛
Sears R 8⅝s76	88	104¼	105⅞	105⅞	— ¼
Sears R 6⅝s93	29	91⅛	91	91	+1
Sears R 4⅝s83	121	81⅞	80⅝	81¼	— ¼
SearsR Ac 5s82	94	79	78	79	+ ½
SearsAc 4⅝s72	76	99⅛	98¾	98⅞	— ⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s77	57	86¼	86	86	— ¼
SeatrainL 6s94	128	77	74	74	—2¼
ShellO 8½s2000	69	106⅝	105½	106⅝	+2¼
ShellOil 5.30s92					
	30	77½	77¼	77½	
ShellOil 4⅝s86	32	77½	76	76½	+ ½
SherWm 6¼s95	79	119	117½	119	+1
Signal 8.85s94	215	99¼	98	98⅝	— ⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	38	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	33	130	128	129	+ ½
Singer 8¼s76	113	105⅝	104	104⅝	+ ¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	41	76	73	73	—1
Smith AO 10¼	17	112¼	112	112	
Socony 4⅝s93	19	69	66⅞	69	+2¼
Socony 2⅝s76	34	81	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
SolB cv4⅝s92	22	75½	73⅛	73½	—1½
SoCnBTel 8¼s	101	103½	102½	102½	
SoBell TT 9.05s	135	110¼	107⅝	108	+ ⅛
SoBell TT 3s79	3	74	74	74	+1
So BellT 2⅝s85	13	61	60½	60½	
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	179	77½	76	76¼	+ ¼
SoCalGas 8.85s	12	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	27	108½	108	108	—1½
SoNGas 9⅝s76	62	108	106	108	—2
SouNGs 7.65s72	89	102	100½	101½	+ ½
SoPac 5¼s83	12	78¼	77½	78¼	+3¼
SoPac 4½s81	14	72¼	71½	72½	+1¼
S PacOr 4⅛s77	24	86	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
S PSFT 3⅝s75	2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—1⅝
SouthRy 5s94	6	69	68½	69	+ ½
Sw BelTel 8¼s	187	107½	106⅛	106⅛	
SwBellT 6⅞s	209	91⅝	89½	89½	— ⅛
SwBellT 3⅛s83	10	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last
SwBellT 2⅝s85	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
Sw PS 8⅛s75	6	102	102	102
Spiegel 5¼s83	7	70¾	70¼	70¼
SpiegelInc 5s87	30	65⅞	65½	65⅞
Spregue 4¼s92	43	51¼	48⅝	51¼
StaleyM 8¼s95	25	101⅛	101	101
StBrand 6⅝s93	4	91¼	91¼	91¼
Std Intl cv 5s87	34	111	108	110
StdOilCal 7s96	284	96	94½	95
St O Cal 5¼s92	79	83⅞	82¼	83
St O Cal 4⅜s83	89	78¼	77	77
Std Oilind 6s91	81	87	86	86
Std Oilind 6s98	197	85⅛	83½	85
StdOilInd 5s96	337	106	105	105
Std O In 4⅝s83	59	79⅛	77⅛	78
Std O In 3⅛s82	1	69	69	69
St OilNJ 6⅝s98	278	91⅜	90⅝	91
Std Oil NJ 4s97	131	87	84⅞	85
StdO NJ 2⅝s74	142	91⅞	90	91
StOOh 8⅝s2000	130	105	104½	104
StOilOh 7.60s99	1	98	98	98
St OilOh 4⅜s82	23	75	74	74
Std Packg 6s90	15	63½	62	62
StPkg cv5¼s90	7	76	73	73
StdPrud 6½s90	92	84⅞	84	84
Stauff cv4½s91	69	96	94½	94
Steven cv4s90	135	68⅛	67½	68
Storer cv4½s86	226	76	73	74
SunOil 8½s2000	15	106⅞	106½	106
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	36	103⅝	103½	103
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	28	72⅝	72½	72
Sunbm 5½s92	5	74	74	74
Sundst cv5s93	76	72	70½	70
Sunray 4⅝s87	15	68	67½	68
SunshM 6½s89	135	95½	92	95
Survey Fd 3s84	28	86	84⅛	85
SwiftCo 7⅜s78	80	100⅛	100¼	100
Sybron 7½s94	15	90	90	90
Sybron 4⅞s87	39	102½	98¼	98
Talcott 9⅛s76	15	105½	105½	105
Talcot Ntl 6s94	350	89⅛	86½	87
Tandy 6½s78	50	81	81	81
Tandy 5s89	92	112	108	108
Tappan 5½s94	47	91½	90½	90
Taledy 7⅝s94	51	87	86	86
Teledyne 7s99	51	80	77	77
Teledy 3½s92	115	67	65½	66
Tennec 10⅛s78	40	111	109½	110
Tenneco 9⅝s75	109	105	102½	103
Tenneco 7s93	99	84¼	82½	83
Tenneco 6¼s92	299	103½	102	102
Tenneco 6s79	225	84⅛	82½	83
TennV Au 9¼s	30	114	113½	114
TennV Au 8⅞s	4	109	109	109
TennV Au 8s74	119	107	104½	107
Texaco 5⅜s97	155	84	81	81
Tex Pac 3⅜s85	3	64⅛	63½	63
Textron 8.60s75	62	105	104½	104
Tho RW 5¼s86	18	73½	73½	73
Tide Oil 3½s86	17	70½	70½	70
ToledoE 9s2000	25	106½	105½	105
Trane cv4s92	1	96⅛	96⅛	96
TWA 10s85	333	97	96	97
TWA 6½s78f	748	67⅝	65⅝	66
TWA cv5s94				
	1398	75	72	72
TWA cv4s92	74	50	47	48
Travler 8.70s95	76	106	105	105
TRWInc 8⅝s75	44	107	105⅝	106
TylerCorp 5s93	90	72½	72	72
UGI Cp 8⅝s75	8	107	104	107
UnionBk 7.35s	225	92	92	92
UnCamp 7½s6	1	95	95	95
UnCarb 5.30s97	183	77¼	76	76
Union Cp 7s89	141	122	111½	114
Union C pis88	42	88½	80½	80
UnEIMo 3½s82	5	68½	68½	68
Un OCal 8¼s76	136	105¼	104	104
Un OCal 6⅝s98	2	85½	85½	85
Un OCal 4½s91	4	170	164	170
UPacCp 4⅜s99	97	103½	103½	.04
Un Pac 8¼s85	40	108½	107½	108
Un Pac 7.20s76	62	101	100½	100
Un Pac 2½s91	2	50	50	50
Un Tank 5s86	10	75	75	75
Unlroyl 5¼s96	394	100⅞	99½	99
Un AirLin 5s91	188	87½	85¼	87
Unit AL 4¼s92	214	64⅝	63½	63
UAirc cv5⅝s91	105	70½	69⅛	70
UAirc cv4½s98	1	113	113	113
UAirc cv4½s92	283	62⅝	60	60
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	302	72½	69⅝	71
Un Brnd 5⅜s94	936	63½	61	63
UnGasC 4⅝s78	2	81	81	81
UnGasC 4⅝s82	14	74	74	74
UnGas P 10⅝s	9	108⅛	108	108
UnGasP 8⅝s89	55	97	96	97
UnGasP 5⅝s80	45	81	80	80
UnGasP 5⅛s78	5	81⅞	81⅞	81
UnGasP 3s78	12	81½	81½	81
UnGasP 4⅜s72				
	1	98 19-32	98 19-32	98 19-
UnMrch 9⅛s95	107	105	103½	104
UnMrch cv4s90	49	89½	86¼	86
UNucr cv5s88	189	76	73½	75
USFinl 5½s91	245	125½	120½	125
USGyp 7⅞s91	11	68⅛	68	68
USLeas 9⅛s74	64	104	102½	102
US Plywd 7s9	6	97⅛	97⅛	97
US Ply 4⅝s90	5	63½	63½	63
USSmith 4s93	129	71⅞	70	70
USSmel 8⅞s95	10	63	60½	60
USSll 7⅛s2001	242	98⅝	96½	96
USSteel 4⅝s96	315	64¼	62½	62
USSteel 4⅝s88	6	89	74¼	73
USSteel 4s83	23	73¼	72¼	72
UnitUt 9¼s75	6	108¼	106	106
UnitUtilcv5s9 3	9	85⅞	84⅛	84
UnverCpt 7¼s	441	93	89⅝	9
Vanad 4¼s76	25	84	84	8
Vendo cv4½s80	41	69	69	6
VerNuci 9⅝s98	97	107½	105½	10
VaEiPw 3⅜s86	00	67¼	68½	6
VaEPw 3⅜s81	28	69	69	6
VaEPw 2⅝s75	38	86⅛	86⅛	8
VirgRy inc6s08	20	75⅛	72	
Virg Ry 3s95	5	49¼	49⅜	4
Wabash 7¼s77	90	100½	98½	9
Wabash 4¼s91	6	52¼	52¼	5
Wabash 4s81	1	65½	51½	6
Wagall 6⅞s86	9	80½	80½	
Wagrn 5⅛s91	190	106	105	10
WalMu 6⅝s91	63	96½	95¼	
WashG 8⅝s75	10	106	106	10
WeanUn5½s9 3	79	52¼	51	5
Wean 5½s93-68	51	53⅝	51⅞	5
vjWShr 4s2361f	82	16	13⅜	1
vjWShr 4s2361r	64	17½	14	1
WnAirL 5¼s93	120	105	104	10
WnAutoS 7.65s	5	98	98	
WnElec 8⅝s95	72	105⅞	104½	10
WnUnCp 7⅛s75	508	133½	126	13
WnUnT 8.45s9 6	57	99	98⅝	9
WnUnTel 6½s89	15	81	79	
WnUnTel 5¼s87	1	68⅛	68⅛	6
WestgEl 8⅝s95	28	106	105	10
WestgEl 5⅝s92	15	78⅝	78⅝	7
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	44	106	105¼	10
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	15	105⅞	104⅞	10
Weyerh 7.65s94	16	98	97	9
Weyerh 5.20s91	25	78⅛	78	
Wheel S 3⅛s75	34	77	76½	
Whirl 5⅜s86	2	81½	81½	8
WhiteCn 5½s92	333	103½	100½	10
WhiteMt 5⅛s93	51	73½	72⅝	
Whittkr 4⅞s88				
	1392	63	59	6
Wickes 5¼s94	164	96½	93½	9
WillRos 5¼s89	122	90	89	8
WmsCos 11s81	98	110	107½	11
WisElP 2⅝s76	2	75½	79½	7
WisTel 7½s2007	47	94¾	94	9
WitcoCh 4½s93	36	74	73¾	7
Woolwth 7⅝s96	15	96½	95¾	9
Womet 5½s94	36	99	97	9
Xerox cv6s95	772	141	137½	13
YorkEP 2⅝s76	9	78½	78½	7
YngSh 10½s2000	130	109½	108	10
YngSh 4½s90	25	63	63	6
ZapNor 4⅝s88	70	83½	80¼	8
ZapN 4⅝s88B	65	84	80	8
ZapN 4⅝s88C	127	84	81½	8
Zayre cv5¾s94	191	120	117¾	11
Zurnin 5⅜s94	105	93¾	91½	9

Foreign Bond

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last
Amst fn5¼s73	2	96	96	9
Antioq 3s78	5	95	95	9
Austr fn5½s79	12	97	97	9
Aust 5½s82Jan	4	82½	82½	8
Aust fn5½sJan	3	82½	82½	8
Austr fn5¼s80	2	90	90	9
Austral fn5s78	23	95¾	95	9
Australia 5s83	40	81¾	81¾	8
Austral fn5s83	121	81¾	81¾	8
Austr fn4⅝s73	1	96½	96½	9
Belgium 5½s76	2	90⅛	90⅛	9
Canad fn2¾s74	14	83	82⅛	8
Chile 3s93	6	45½	45½	
CopnT fn5⅝s78	7	88⅛	88⅛	8
Cuba 4½s77f	8	12	11½	1
Finland 6s73	2	95¾	95¾	9
Helsinki 6¼s77	7	93	92	9
ItalC Con 3s77	10	99	98	9
ItalPUt 3s77	5	92	92	9
ItalPUt fn3s77	8	91	91	9
JapanDv 6s77	5	93	93	9
JapDev fn6s7 8	7	93¼	93¼	9
Mexico 6⅝s81	10	86½	86½	8
Mexico 6¾s78	1	96⅝	96⅝	9
Mexico 6½s80	5	83½	83½	8
Mexico 6¼s79	4	84½	84½	8
Milan fn5½s78	1	86½	86½	8
N Zeal 5¼s76	8	95	95	9
N Zea fn5⅝s76	2	95	93	9
Norw fn5¼s73	1	98⅛	98¼	9
Oslo fn5½s73	4	98⅛	98¼	9
Phillpp 6½s80	15	70⅝	70¼	7
Poland 3s50xf	2	8⅛	8⅛	
Pol as4½s63xf	3	7½	6½	7
Pol as4½s68f	30	9¼	7½	
Rhodes 5⅜s73	1	90	90	
Soital fn5⅝s74	24	99¾	99¾	9
Venezla 6¼s80	8	98½	98	9
Wars 4½s58xf	6	6	6	

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June, 1971

405,000 Shares

Geon Industries, Inc.

Common Stock
($.10 Par Value)

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers (Incorporated) — Wertheim & Co.

Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc. — Paribas Corporation

Banque Rothschild — Bear, Stearns & Co. — J. C. Bradford & Co. (Incorporated)

Buckmaster & Moore — CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc. — Commerzbank (Aktiengesellschaft) — Hill Samuel Securities (Corporation)

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shields & Company (Incorporated)

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. — C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co.

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NEW ISSUE

June, 1971

$100,000,000

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N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended June 12, 1971

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
·T&T	692,500	46½	44⅛	46	+ 1⅜
·itBrands	632,500	15⅞	14¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
·GenIns	503,700	23¾	22⅝	23¼	— ¼
·nyCorp	477,100	29½	27½	29	+ ½
·tCashR	466,600	48⅝	45⅝	46½	— 1
·exCorp	439,000	16⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅝
·ntData	434,600	68	60¼	65	— 3
·lfOil	409,500	23	31½	33	+ 1⅛
·uschLb	392,100	136½	112¾	116½	—17½
·tomas	391,700	100⅞	91½	93⅞	— 5⅞
·gTemV	378,400	15	13⅝	13¾	— 1¼
·seCased	345,000	36⅝	32⅞	33⅝	— 2½
·A	340,300	40⅝	38	40½	+ ½
·tnUnion	337,300	49¼	45⅝	48⅝	+ 3½
·tacoInc	337,900	38¼	34⅞	38⅞	+ 1
·aAm	319,600	17⅞	16½	16⅝	— 1
·M	319,500	325¾	306	324½	+ ¼
·Tiger	308,300	48½	43	43	— 4¼
·ilTelep	300,100	31⅛	20⅛	21½	+ ⅛
·rdMot	299,800	64	62½	62⅞	— ¾

·ssues traded in: 1,830.
·dvances: 649; declines: 1,037; unchanged: 144.
·lew highs: 147; lows: 156.

Volume	All stocks
·st week	66,386,830 shares
·ek ago	62,876,390 shares
·ar ago	38,892,370 shares
Jan. 1 to date:	
·1	1,043,871,426 shares
·0	1,245,080,881 shares
·9	1,288,867,362 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended June 12, 1971

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
·wsTh wt	340,900	28¼	23⅞	27⅛	+1⅜
·itex	234,890	71⅛	66⅛	68⅞	—1¾
·idera O	215,400	23½	21	21¼	—1⅜
·ull Oil	176,000	29⅝	27¼	29	+ ½
·Gn wt n	171,500	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛

·olume: 16,669,440 shares.
·ear to date: 569,615,950 shares.
·ssues traded in: 1,239.
·dvances: 367; declines: 725; unchanged: 147.
·ew '71 highs: 73; lows: 79.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
·e 17	4.90	3.97	4.03
·e 22	4.27	3.54	3.59
·e 24	4.41	3.91	3.99
·e 30	4.31	3.69	3.75
·y 1	4.46	4.10	4.23
·y 8	4.46	4.13	4.20
·y 15	4.47	4.18	4.25
·y 29	4.52	4.24	4.32
·y 31	4.39	4.19	4.27
·g. 5	4.60	4.39	4.48
·g. 12	4.60	4.39	4.46
·g. 19	4.61	4.41	4.51
·g. 26	4.62	4.44	4.55
·g. 31	4.61	4.38	4.45
·d. 2	4.70	4.57	4.68
·t. 9	4.71	4.63	4.75
·d. 16	4.70	4.48	4.60
·t. 23	4.69	4.59	4.62
·t. 30	4.69	4.59	4.63
·. 7	4.69	4.47	4.60
·. 14	4.69	4.47	4.60
·. 21	4.68	4.46	4.60
·. 28	4.67	4.45	4.59
·. 31	4.67	4.43	4.57
·v. 4	4.69	4.53	4.67
·v. 11	4.69	4.52	4.67
·v. 18	4.69	4.50	4.65
·v. 26	4.70	4.51	4.67
·v. 30	4.67	4.40	4.56
·c. 2	4.81	4.69	4.86
·c. 9	4.89	4.82	5.01
·c. 31	4.73	4.51	4.68
·n 31, '72	4.97	4.79	4.98
·b. 29	5.14	5.07	5.29
·r. 31	5.12	5.00	5.25
·ril 30	5.12	4.99	5.25
·y 31	5.20	5.13	5.42
·nd '92-'97, 4¼s	75.16	76.16	6.27
·nd '93-'98, 4s	73.4	74.4	6.18

Market Averages

Week Ended June 12, 1971

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	929.54	905.74	916.47	—5.68
20 Transp.	237.36	230.44	223.08	—2.61
15 Utils	114.84	112.15	113.94	—0.39
65 Comb.	309.31	301.27	305.05	—2.24
Standard & Poor's				
Stocks	102.02	99.28	101.07	—0.23

Insurance Stocks

Allcity Ins .12	5¾	6¼	— ⅛
AmBnkrsFla .40	29⅝	30½	+1
AmBkrsLfFla .20b	15	15½	
Am Family Life †	42¼	42⅝	—⅛
AmFidel Life	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
AmFoundersLfe .06d	17¾	18¾	
Am Guaranty	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
AmHeritageLf .24	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
AmIncomeLf †	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅞
AmIntlGrp .50b	81	81⅝	+ ¼
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	120½	122½	+ ½
Am Inv Life	8½	9	
AMIC Corp .04	16⅛	17⅛	
Am N Ins Galv .36	10⅛	10⅞	
Am Pioneer Corp	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
AmReinsurNY 2	77⅛	77⅞	
AmReserve .32	54¾	55½	+ ½
Am StatesLife .05g	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
Assoc Madison	6⅞	7¼	
BMA Corp .40	19⅝	19¾	
BankersNatLife .15g	27⅜	27⅞	— 1½
Bankers Secur	13	13½	
Benefic Nat Corp	5¾	6⅛	
BeneficStdCIA .40	14	14½	
Benefic St Cp B .40	14	14½	
Calif Westn St .40	18¼	18¾	— ½
Capital Hold .44	37¼	37⅝	
Chase Nat Life	25	27	
Ch apke Lf A	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
Chesapeake Lf B	6½	7	
Chubb Corp 16.0	64¾	65½	
CoastalStLf .25g	13¼	13¾	+ ½
College Univ	15	15⅝	+1½
ColonialLfe&Acc .28	53½	54¼	¼
ColonialPenn .20	50½	51	1⅝
Columbia National	5	5½	
Combinelns .40a	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
ConnGenInsur .84	61½	61⅞	— ⅜
Consum Nat Lf	5¾	6	
ContAmLife 1.56	22⅛	23¼	— ¼
Criterionlns .40	83½	84½	+ ¾
CrownLifeIns .66	26½	27½	+ ¼
Crum&Forster 1.80	62⅞	62⅞	+1½
Crum&For pf 2.40	99	100½	+2
Durham Life .60	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
ERC Corp 1	67⅛	67⅝	—1
Eastern Life	9⅛	9⅜	
Educator&Exec .13	38¾	36¾	+9¾
Empire Gen	5½	5¾	
EmployrsCas .20a	41	43	
EmployersGroup 2.80	92	93	
EquitLfWash .44	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
Excel Invels	11½	12	
ExcelsiorNY .50	10	10½	
Family Life †	21⅛	22	— ⅛
FarmerNew Wld	38⅝	39⅛	
FarmersGrp 2.20	92	93	+ ½
FidelCpVa .20	11⅛	11⅞	
FidelUnLife .25g	35⅛	35½	
Fst Am Finan .20	25½	26¼	+1¾
Fst Colony Life	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
Fst Executive Cp	8½	9¼	+ ¾
FstFederalLife .32	24½	26	
FstMtgIn NoCar	12⅝	13¼	
FoundatnLf Am	2⅞	3⅛	
Founders Finl	2⅞	3⅛	
FranklinLife .50	18⅛	18⅝	
GL Enterprises	3½	3¾	
Gen Reinsuranc	236	239	
George Wash Cp	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Ga Intl Cp	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
GlobeCapital .01a	5⅛	6	
GlobeLfeAcc †	24	24¾	
GovtEmployIns 1.20a	78¾	79½	+1½
GovtEmpLfe .24	42⅞	43⅞	
Great Cmwlth Lf	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Gt Eastern Magt	8⅝	9⅛	
GtSouthnLfe .32	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Life 1.40	42½	43½	— ¼
Hamilton Intl Cp	3⅝	4⅛	
Hamilton Nat Lfe	4⅜	4⅞	
Hanover Insur 1	34⅝	35½	
HartfdStmBoiler 1.44	43½	45	
HomeBenefCp .64	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
Home Security	15⅝	16¼	
HoraceMann .07g	10⅞	11¼	
IndepLibrty Life	3⅞	4½	
IndependtL&A 7.2	31¾	32¼	
Indianalns .64b	22	22½	
Integon Cp .20	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Interfincl .05a	7⅞	8⅛	
Intl Holding	7½	8	— ⅛
InterstateCp .10g	24½	25	+ ¼
Inv Guaranty Life	16½	18	
JeffersonNatLfe .20	13⅛	13⅝	
Kemperco Co .60	33½	34	— ¼
Ky Central Lf .16	7¼	7½	
LACOP Corp	6⅛	6⅝	
LamarLfe .60g	29	31	
LifeInsurGa .48	27⅛	27⅞	
Life Inv Inc	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
Lifesurance Cp	5½	6	
LincolnAm Cp	2¾	3	
Lincoln Cons	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
Linc Income Lf .40a	11	11½	+ ⅛
LoneStar Lfe	11½	12¼	
Louisiana So Lf	17⅝	18⅛	
LoyalAmLfe Ins	7⅛	7⅞	
ManchLfeCas †	5⅝	5¾	
ManhattanLfe .27d	6½	7	
Mass Gen Lf	9⅝	10⅛	
Mercury Gen .20	24⅝	25¾	+ ½
Midwn Nat Ohio	9¼	10	
MidwUnLfe .30d	20½	21	+ ⅛
Mission Equities .20	25⅛	26	— ¼
ModernSec Life	2¾	3⅛	
MonarchCap .48d	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
MonumntlCp .37g	68¾	67½	+ ¼
MutualSavLf .08g	11⅛	11¾	
NLT Corp .24g	33½	34	
NN Corp 1.80	62½	63½	
Nat Life Fla	3¼	3½	
Nat Ol LVINE .14?	8⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
NatReservLf .35	17⅝	18¼	— ⅛
Nat Westn Lf	7	7¼	— ⅛
Nationwd A	12	12¼	
Nationwide Life .50	24½	25½	
NorAmLfCas .15g	9⅝	9⅝	
North Cent .10	5½	6	
NoeastInsHartf 1.20	33	34g4 8 4	
Nowst Mut Life	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
NorthwsNatLf .12g	21⅛	21⅛	
Occidental Lf .10	4¾	5⅛	
Ohio Casualty .80	52¼	52⅝	
Old Line Life .30	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
Old Repub Int .48b	34¼	35g2 - 1	
Pac Std Life	5¼	5½	
Pasquaney Bay	23¾	24⅝	
Peerless Ins .30	14⅝	14⅝	
PeninsularLf .12g	14¼	15	
Penn Life	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
Penn Life Units			
Penn Life wt	25	25¾	+ ¼
Phila Life .40b	15⅝	16	
Piedmont Man	16¾l	17½	— ¼
Preferred Risk	22¼	23	+ ¼
Pres Life	5⅞	6⅛	
ProtectiveLife .40	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
ProvidLfND .23	11⅞	12¼	
Provid Lf&Acc .80	76½	78	
Pyramid Lfe .20g	14¾	15½	
Rep Nat Life .20	19	19⅝	
Richmond Corp 1	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
Safeco 1.35	75⅛	75⅝	+ ⅛
Safeco pf .90	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
St Paul Ins Co 1.12	68¾	69¼	+ ⅛
Seabord Cp un	3¼	4	
SecurityConnLf †	15¾	16½	
SecurityCorp 2	30½	31¼	— ¼
SecLife&Acc .30	19⅞	20¼	
Southland Life 1	47½	48¼	+ ¼
Southwstn Life Ins 1	45½	46	
Std Life In .20	9½	10⅛	
Std Sec Life	14	14½	
Statesman Grp	8¾	9	+ ¼
SunLifeIns .36a	14	14½	— ⅜
Surety Life .03g	3¾	4	
Time Holding .40	16¾	17½	— ¼
UNAC Intl	27	28	
Unicoa	17	17⅝	
Union Fidelity	35⅝	36	— ⅛
UnitAmerLife †	5¾	6⅛	
Unit Benefit Life 2	243	248	
UnitFireIns .20g	13	13¾	+ ½
Unit Founders Life	4⅛	4¼	
UnitLiberty Lfe	14	15	— ¼
Unit Life&Acc .10	22¾	22⅞	
Unit Sav Life	8¼	9	
UnitSvcsLfe .30b	28½	29	+ ¼
Variable An Life	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
Vico Corp	8¾	9	
Victory Life Ins .50	56	58	
Washington Nat .68	27¾	28¼	
WashgtnNat pf2.50	39½V	½7½	
WestnCas&S 1.48	70¼	70¾	
WestnStatesLife .15d	6¾	7½	
Windsor Life	4½	5⅛	
WiscNatLife .62	22	23¼	
WorldSvcLife .10g	10	10½	
Zenith United	4⅛	4⅞	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

Afr du Sud 8¾-82	101	102
Cassa Mezzogiorno 8¾-78	90½	91½
Centrest 8¾-85	102	103
C.P.R. 7¾-80	97⅞	98⅛
Com. Fed. Elect. 8½-86	85	86
Com. Fed. Elect. 8½-79	101	102
Copenh. County 7¾-84	95½	96½
Copenh. County 6¾-80	95	96
C.U.P. 6¾-77	98	99
Electr. Supp. Bd. 8¼-86	99⅝	100⅝
Escom 7¾-78	97	98
Escom 9½-80	106½	106½
Europ. Coal Steel 5¾-86	89	90
Manitoba 7¾-89	95	96
Manitoba 9¾-82	106⅛	107½
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	90½	91½
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	98	99
Redernes 8¾-80	97½	98½
Reed 6¾-83	90¼	91¼
Sacor 6¾-77	99	100
Scotland 8¾-84	100	101
SNCF 7¾-86	98½	99½
Watney 7¾-84	92½	93½
CECA 8¾-85	103½	104½
Eurofima 7¾-81	103⅞	103⅝
ENEL 7¾-86	94½	95¼
Interfrigo 7¾-86	100⅝	101⅝

* For trading in D.M.

Guilders

AEG 8¼-75	103⅝	104⅝
AKZO 8¼-74	103½	104½
Alge Bank Ned 8-75	103⅛	104½
Amro Bank 8-75	104	105
Bayer 8¼-75	104½	105½
Chevron 8-73	102¼	103¼
Eur. Inv Bank 8¼-75	104	105
General Elect. 8½-75	106	107
General Tele 8¼-75	103¾	104¾
Hoechst 8¼-75	104½	105½
IBM 8-75	104½	105½
KLM 8¼-75	104	105
Pechiney 8¼-75	103¼	104¼
Philips 8-74	104	105
Shell Française 8¼-75	103¾	104¾

European Currency Units*

Afr. du Sud 8¾-86	99¼	100¼

Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

Brit. Elec. Council 7¾-84	98⅛
Burmah 8½-85	104⅝
CFP 8½-85	105
CNT 8½-85	108
Conoco 8½-70/85	104⅝
Daimler 8-85	104
Denmark 8½-85	106¾
Dunlop 8½-85	105
Escom 8½-85	103
Hoogovens 8½-85	106⅛
ICI 8½-85	105.95
Ind. Bank Japan 8½-85	104½
Ind. Bank Japan 7-83	96¼
Kansai 8¾-84	92
Ireland 8½-85	103⅝
Ireland 7½-84	95
ISE 7-84	99⅝
KLM 8½-85	105½
Norges Komm. 8½-88	105
Queens Alum. 8½-85	104½
So. Africa 8½-85	103¼
Tenneco 7½-84	97¾
TRW 7½-84	97½
World Bank 8½-80	107.45
Yokohama 7-84	94¼

Kredietlux Indices

	May 27	June 10
U.A.*	97.3	96
D.M.	99.2	98.7
ECU**	104.8	104.4

* (Basis Dec. 30, 1966=100.) ** (Basis Dec. 31, 1970=100.)

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	23	23¾
Bankamerica	63⅛	63¾
BkCommerceNY	30	32
Bank of N.J.	39	42
BaystateCorp.	39⅞	38⅞
CentJBk&Tr.	14¾	15¼
CentNBChic.	31	34
CentStBkBkl.	11½	12¼
ClevelandTrust	89¾	90½
Comm.Tr.N.J.	20¾	27½
ConnNBBridge	20½	21¼
DetroitBk&Tr.	52⅞	52⅞
Fidelity Bank	42¼	42¾
FifThirCinn	29½	30½
1st&MerNBRich	42	42½
1st Bancorp.	4⅜	4⅞
1st Chicago C	64	64⅞
1st NB Cinn.	24½	25½
1st NB Maryl.	37½	38
1st Nat B N.J.	47	51
1stPaBkPhil.	35⅛	35½
1st Security	45	46
1stWestchNB	52	55
FranklinNBNY	43⅛	44
GirardTrBPhil.	54½	55
HarrisTrBkChi.	55¼	56
HudsonTrUO.	21½	23½
IndValBTrPhil.	24⅞	25⅝
Lincoln1stBank	36½	37
LongIslandTr.	27⅝	28⅝
Mellon N Bk Pit	54¾	55½
Merch Bk NY.	58½	60½
NatCityBkClev.	60	60¾
NComBkAlbany	41	43
NatComBkRuth	36½	37½
NEnMerBoston.	25¼	25¾
NJ Nat Bk	33½	34½
NorthTrChicago	71½	72¼
Phil Nat Bk.	40¾	41¼
Pitts Nat Bk	38⅝	39⅛
ProvNBPhila	27½	28
Repub.NB N.Y.	24¾	25½
RoyalNBN.Y.	20½	21¼
Secur.Pac.NB.	30⅞	31¼
ShawinAssBost.	55¾	56½
SthJerseyNB.	47	49
St.BkAlbany.	41½	43¼
StStrB Boston	42	42¾
TrustCo.NJ.	14¼	14¾
UnTrMaryland	51½	53
U.S.TrustN.Y.	53¼	53½
ValleyNBLI.	35	37
VirginiaNBkBS	28	28½

Patience or Prodding: Opinion Divided on U.S. Economy

(Continued from Page 9)

rally the week before and interest rates headed upward again.

The rise in yield on AA-rated utility bonds, for example, was rather substantial, reaching the 8.10 percent area on June 10, as compared with 7.73 percent one week earlier.

Looking for Sign

The tax-exempt bond market also experienced a rather marked upward move over the same interval, with the bond buyer yield index advancing from 5.70 percent to 5.87 percent.

Whither bond prices and interest rates now? The outlook has been pretty well talked out by Wall Street's experts. Now the market is looking for some new sign—either from the Fed or from the economy—to tell it which way rates will move next.

The New York Stock Exchange turned extremely cautious, with trading contracted, last week as investors awaited developments in the economy and on interest rates.

Observers noted also that a huge amount of equity financing, which means new amounts of stock for sale, was a factor in the caution at a time when buying has been lackadaisical. Airlines and utilities, among others, are coming to market with new stock.

Prices closed generally lower for the week, with 1,037 issues down and 649 up, and all the leading market averages showing slight losses.

The Dow Jones industrial stock index declined 5.68 points to 916.47; the New York Times combined average was off 5.17; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dipped 0.23 to 101.07, and the New York Stock Exchange composite eased 0.15 to 55.80.

Volume on the Big Board for the five sessions totaled 66.3 million shares, against 62.8 million for the four sessions of the preceding holiday week.

American Telephone, the week's most active issue, climbed 1 3/8 to 46 on volume totaling 692,500 shares. Ma Bell's stock showed a gain of 1 1/8 on Friday, in response to Wall Street purchase recommendations.

The relatively high yield—5.65 percent at the week's closing price—was said to provide one plus factor. In late May, the stock sold at a 1971 low of 44 after unveiling plans for its mammoth equity financing of nearly $1.4 billion.

United Brands edged up 1/8 to 15 5/8 on turnover of 632,500 shares after trading at a yearly low of 14 3/4.

A similar small net change was displayed by American General Insurance, off 1/4 to 23 1/4, or within less than a point of its 1971 high at 24. A number of insurance stocks were good performers last week. Volume for American General totaled 503,700 shares.

Sony, after announcing new plans to market records, added 1/2 to 29. It sold during the week at a new high of 29 1/2 as a total of 477,100 shares changed hands.

National Cash Register, in a week that saw some computer stocks finish with losses, slipped a point to 46 1/2 on turnover of 466,600 shares.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

Eurobond total for the period and double the 3 percent that UAs have historically accounted for.

The only noteworthy event on the secondary market—where spurts of activity tended to cancel out any movement—was that the two rival clearing systems, Euroclear and Cedel, have begun negotiations on linking the systems. The move, proposed by the recent meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers, is aimed at enabling traders belonging to one system to clear transactions with those of the other without having to belong to both systems.

Nixon Names CEA Aide

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters).—President Nixon has nominated Ezra Solomon, a Stanford University professor, to succeed Hendrick Houthakker, as a member of his three-man Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Salomon, 51, was born in Rangoon and became a U.S. citizen in 1952.

Fox Realigns Board

NEW YORK, June 13 (Reuters).—Twentieth Century-Fox film Corp. said that William T. Gossett has been named chairman of the board, Darryl F. Zanuck to the newly created post of chairman emeritus and Dennis C. Stanfill has been reelected president.

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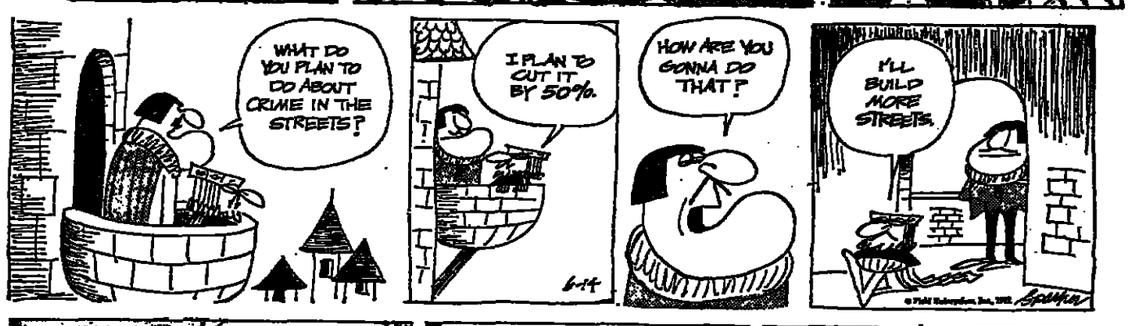

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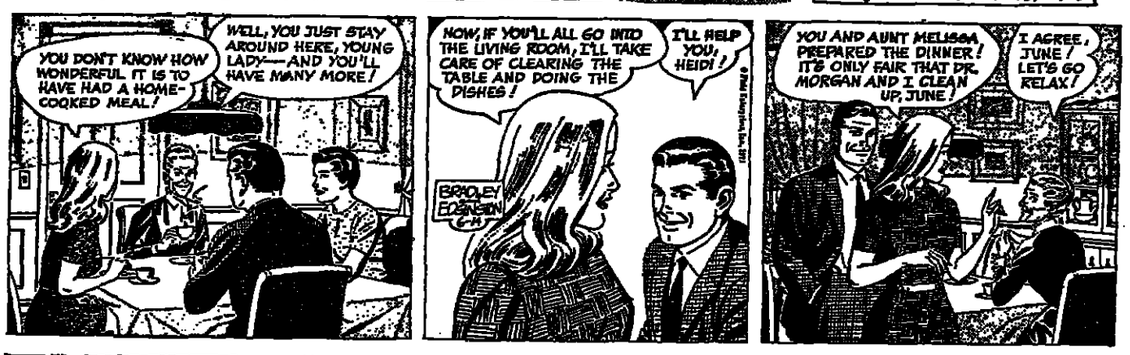

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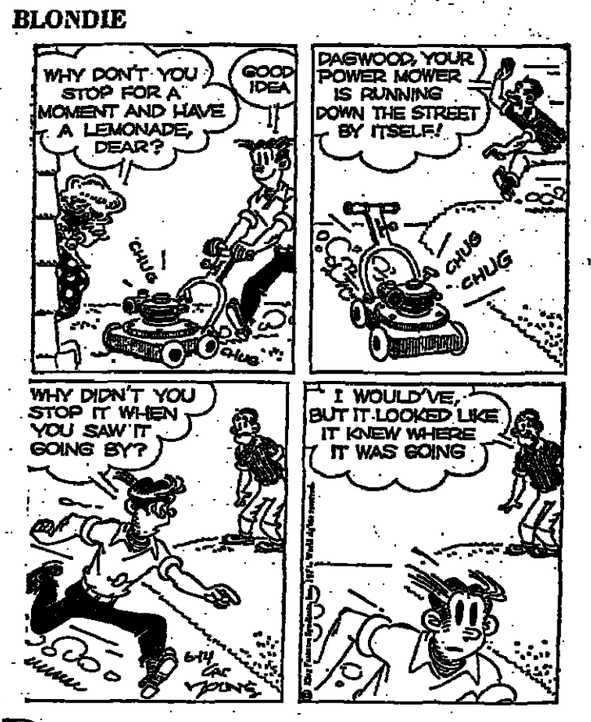

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In any head-to-head matches between expert teams, luck can play a substantial part. Small straws can produce big swings, as on the diagramed deal from last month's world championships.

On the first deal of the first qualifying round match between the Aces and France, the absence of the heart seven in the dummy resulted in a swing of 21 international match points.

Mike Lawrence and Bob Goldman, North and South for the Aces, reached a slightly ambitious slam by the biding sequence shown. After the natural start to the auction—one diamond, one heart, one spade—North used a "splinter" bid by jumping to four diamonds. This showed spade support, slam ambitions, and at most a singleton diamond.

South had a thin opening bid and signed off in four spades. But North persevered with Blackwood and explored grad-slam possibilities. His five no-trump bid did not ask for kings, as in regular Blackwood, but for trump honors. When South showed only one, North settled in six spades.

After winning the club opening lead in dummy with the ace, Goldman cashed the spade ace and noted the appearance of the jack from East. This enabled him to shift plans and lead to his spade eight at the third trick instead of to the queen.

When the eight forced the king, South was a happy man. He won West's club continuation with the queen and drew the missing trump. The slam was now home with a normal heart division, three-three or four-two, and the diamond finesse offered another chance of a 12th trick.

When South played the heart queen followed by the eight, West showed out, a disagreeable surprise. The diamond finesse at the finish failed, and the slam was one down.

In the replay, the French had been content with three no-trump on the North-South cards, so the Aces lost 10 international match points. They would have gained 11 if the slam had succeeded.

"To bid so strongly, you really should have had the seven of hearts," said Goldman to Lawrence in mock criticism. "If you had had that card, I'd have made the slam by ruffing out the jack."

	NORTH ♠ A765 ♡ AK1053 ◇ 6 ♣ AK7	
WEST ♠ KJ ♡ 9 ◇ K108732 ♣ 8654		EAST ♠ 1043 ♡ J7642 ◇ J4 ♣ J32
	SOUTH (D) ♠ Q982 ♡ Q8 ◇ AQ95 ♣ Q109	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ◇	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

L	O	E	S	S		R	I	G	I	D		T R Y
A	M	A	T	I		E	N	E	R	O		W O O
S	I	T	O	N		T	A	T	O	U	I	O N
S	T	U	N	G		R	A	N	B	A	C	K
	S	P	E	L	L	O	U	T		L	G	E
			D	E	I	S	T		S	E	A	T E N
C	O	S		T	N	T			L	S	M	O R E
A	D	H	E	R	E	S		P	A	T	E	L L A
S	E	A	M	A	N			O	F	A		D E R
A	S	P	I	C	S			C	O	R	N	S
		E	L	K		P	A	R	A	D	E	R S
	C	L	E	M	S	O	N			A	N	L T A
P	O	E		I	L	O	N	A		R	O	V E R
E	D	S		W	O	N	D	S		D	R	E A M
W	A	S		D	E	A	T	H		S	A	R D S

BOOKS

A PEEP INTO THE TWENTIETH CENTU

By Christopher Davis. Harper and Row. 200 pp. $

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"MR. BUXTON will adjust all of the straps—there are eleven of them—as rapidly as possible. Since you will no doubt be perspiring, he will towel your head dry where it has been shaved and then adjust an electrode to the spot; he will adjust another to the base of your spine where your clothing will have been cut for the purpose... You sit at once; no delay, understand? If the new method is to serve, speed is of the first importance. I should say promptness, because I don't mean that you are to run as if it were a race. Simply step along smartly beside the warden, neither before nor behind him." This is the chief electrician rehearsing the death of the first man to be "scientifically" executed in the electric chair, in the year 1890. In just over 100 words, it says more about the dehumanizing effect of technology than a shelf of sociology books. Here is the machine age in its infancy, like a little boy dispassionately pulling the wings off flies.

Though "A Peep Into the Twentieth Century" is based on extensive research, it is not the richness of the documentation but Mr. Davis's novelistic skill that gives the book its remarkable bite. He uses the distance and the detachment of science to approach an abstraction called a prisoner, a convict, a condemned man—and then smack! we are up against flesh and blood. A shaved head, perspiring, wiped dry by the warden with a towel, one man wiping another man's head before throwing a switch that will send 1,700 volts humming through his body.

Rupert Weber is a murderer, and murderers are notoriously hard to portray. In fiction, the act almost always seems rhetorical, it is too exotic for us, we can't empathize into it. When Raskolnikov brings the hatchet down on the old woman's head in "Crime and Punishment," it is never more than a metaphor, even in the hands of Dostoevski. But when Weber uses the hatchet with which he has been fixing a door to kill his common-law wife Jenny, we believe it. We believe it because he has that capacity to surprise us that makes almost anything possible. And his motive is so unpretentious, so close to the bone: He killed Jenny because he was drunk and she had been complaining about the infrequency of his lovemaking.

Weber is so palpably alive that everyone wants him. The inventor of the electric chair wants him for his machine; Chaplain Snow wants him for God; Warden Buxton wants him off his conscience, if he can get his sentence commuted. Weber teases them all. He has an incorrigible animal quality that can't be cor-

nered. He teases the with insanity, which cou the chair; he teases the with his refusal to in pray; the warden with istic determination to " medicine like a man." thum, meanwhile, a gres rages: Shall the condem be "taken off" by alter direct current? By E Westinghouse?

Snow, the chaplain, is fine portrait. Young, sli almost girlish, he woo with Christian love, wit When this fails, he falls a more secular appeal. link man's magic to reads "No Darkness on t The Romance of Electr Weber. He himself is fied" with ecstasy. He new invention, this chair, another cross, century novelty offere God. He has never felt ingly intimate with d ultimate gift to our M sensation is so voluptu it quite carries him aws

Then smack! we are u Weber once more—W man, not the convert, t be saved, but Weber derer who kills the dream by groping hin very moment they knee Weber wants to see there is life in Snow's wants to remind the that his immortal soul in a mischievous anima

Like the chaplain, is ecstatic with the ne death. In a constant erethism, he spends hin there were no tomorro dreams he ravishes the the warden's wife, Jem body. His impending d an existentialist demon makes him omnivorous And his is the last lau the machine falters, W on a show for the witn they'll never forget. W part, every product, of he derides the notion th or anything else can ti dirty business of dying.

Mr. Davis's ironies ar that we are never oblig the cosmos itself crea them. In costuming his in mock-Victorian qua has made it more eff characters are real f the strict necessities roles, and he has use build a brilliant c around the idea of dea with the prison doctor, Weber's dissected bo dumped into the lime that we've learned about how men are and how they come a

Mr. Broyard is a boo for The New York Tim

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(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HOUSE JINGO BIKINI INTAKE

Answer: *You're usually at liberty to go there—* JOB HUNTING

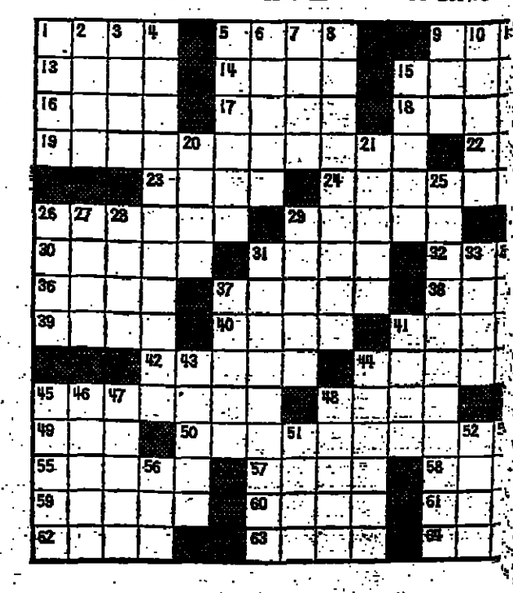
CROSSWORD — By Wi

ACROSS

1 Gender: Abbr.
5 Companion on the range
9 ——pipe cinch
13 Division word
14 Great Lake city
15 Kind of drum
16 Choreographer's concern
17 Tongue of a wagon
18 Pester
19 Imaginary N. Y. street
22 Act: Suffix
23 Lambs
24 Kind of Medit. wind
26 Loved
29 Stoppage: Prefix
30 Bridge of ——
31 Fat as ——
32 Angle iron
36 Wight or Capri
37 Pickles' milieu
38 Farewell for Ovid
39 Fat-yielding tree
40 Best man's burden
41 Reese or Street
42 Kind of ham
44 Chart made from plane photos
45 Beacon-light container
48 One of a radio pair
49 Absconded
50 Imaginary divider
55 Increased
57 Golf areas
58 Soil: Prefix
59 Blabbermouth
60 Recent
61 Enjoy a book
62 Faro card
63 Cupid
64 Capitol Hill men: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Drizzle
2 Thumbs down
3 English gun
4 Civil War figures
5 Fenced-in
6 Spaces
7 Coin of Iran
8 Taking away from
9 Chaney
10 Boredom
11 Public sp of old
12 Senior
15 Nora of t
20 Intimidat
21 Floor, in
25 Army av
26 "No-retu warning
27 Shapely
28 Be wolfis
29 Like cact
31 Greek philosop
33 —— of C
34 Nazimov
35 Gather
37 Kind of
41 Fashion
43 Parenthe comment
44 Entertain
45 Indelicat
46 Receivin
47 Called it
48 Vinegar
51 In the vi
52 Pulitzer
53 Meshed's country
54 Auction moves
56 Stowe ha



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Porsche of Marko, Van Lennep Limps to Victory at Le Mans

By Bernard Kirsch

LE MANS, France, June 13 (IHT).—In a race where everyone had his own sort of luck, the Porsche racing team was fortunate enough to have six entries in the 24 Hours of Le Mans. Four of them, including the three favorites, were not around when the race ended at 4 p.m. (1600 GMT) today.

The fifth, after recovering from wheel-bearing illness, came speeding home to finish second. The sixth crossed the finish line with its "brakes completely dead," an electrical problem and a gear box which didn't work. It won the race for sports cars and prototypes.

Helmut Marko of Austria, and Gys Van Lennep of the Netherlands, neither of whom had ever won a 24-hour event, today delicately and lovingly guided their Porsche 917 to victory here in the world's most trying one-day test of endurance.

Only 14 in the 48-car field survived. Three, finishing fourth, fifth and sixth, were Ferraris. With an hour remaining in the race and Marko seemingly taking it nice and easy around the circuit, Van Lennep refused to act like a winner. "The one who's lucky in life and has the better car usually wins," he said while standing near his pit. The Dutchman had two reasons for the hesitation. Reason No. 1 was explained after the race by Marko, who drove the closing laps.

"The gear box didn't work properly for the last ten hours and we had to double-clutch on every shift," he said. "I was driving very carefully."

The electrical difficulty allowed the Porsche to run on only one of its two alternators. But Marko said, "I could have gone quicker but I just went as fast as necessary to win. The brakes were also dead—just completely dead."

He went fast enough and safe enough and gave his Martini racing team a comfortable victory over the John Wyer Porsche duo, Richard Attwood of Britain, who won here last year, and Herbert Muller of West Germany. The winning Porsche traveled 5,335.313 kilometers for an average speed of 222.304 kilometers an hour. The Wyer machine covered 5,308.348 kilometers, for an average of 221.181 kph.

The victory gave Porsche its second triumph at Le Mans, its second straight, and permits the West German company to bow out in winning style. A rule passed by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile requires all cars to have a maximum capacity of 3 liters in 1972 as compared to 5 liters this season. Porsche does not find this a practical move because of pollution laws which will soon cause car companies to build larger engines.

Van Lennep's second reason for pessimissm was the weird pattern of events which began several hours after yesterday's start of the race. Every car which took the lead or came into contention, met with the wrong side of luck.

At 8 last night, Mark Donohue of Media, Pa., was driving his Ferrari in pursuit of race leader Pedro Rodriguez in one of Wyer's machines. Soon after Donohue took over the second position, the engine locked and the team of Donohue, co-driver David Hobbs of Britain, and team director-car designer Roger Penske was finished. Hobbs soon said: "Roger used to be invincible until I joined him. If I were to buy a farm, I'd be hit by the blight. Anyway, everytime I come to Le Mans I get a good night's sleep."

The next big-name driver to say nighty-night was Vic Elford of Britain, who had Gérard Larrousse for a co-pilot. Defective bolts caused the fan for cooling the engine of the Martini Porsche to come off.

Elford, one of the race favorites, was third at the time. Jo Siffert, of Switzerland, one of two hopes for the Wyer team, was the next to discover bad luck. He almost recovered. While moving into second place his Porsche developed rear suspension troubles which caused a 45-minute pit stop and threw it out of the top ten. The damage was fixed, and after moving back up in the standings, Siffert's Porsche developed an oil leak and never recovered.

Chasing Rodriguez

For all of yesterday and most of this morning, all the sports cars and prototypes were chasing the Wyer Porsche of Rodriguez, the man established as this year's favorite. Several hours after dawn, Rodriguez's co-pilot, Jackie Oliver, said: "It just goes to show you you shouldn't bet on the favorite." A busted oil tank sent the Mexican back to his hotel.

Bad luck next sought the Ferrari of Jose Juncadella and Nini Vaccarella. It found them when the Ferrari had the lead. A broken gear box was the *coup de grâce*.

The No. 22 Porsche of Van Lennep and Marko slipped into the lead at about 6 this morning and never lost it as the field thinned out.

Other earlier dropouts included the Chevrolet Corvette of Henri Greder and Marie-Claude Beaumont, who yesterday became the first woman to drive in the 24-hour race here in 20 years, and the Martini team Porsche of Villibert Kauhsen and Reinhold Jost. Cars finishing six to 13 were Porsches as 33 of them, 27 privately owned, were entered.

Third was the North American Racing Team Ferrari of Sam Posey, who finished fourth last year, and Tony Adamowicz.

The fourth car was driven by Christopher Craft and David Weir, and the Nart Team Ferrari 365GTB—a standard production type except with a bigger engine—finished fifth.

The drivers were Bob Grossman and Luigi Chinetti, whose father won this race three times.

Ickx Scores

HOCKHEIM, West Germany, June 13 (UPI).—Belgium's Jackie Ickx won the Jochen Rindt Memorial race today on the Hockenheim Ring in a Ferrari 312B. The race doesn't count toward the world championship.

Ickx covered the 35 laps of the Formula One event in 1 hour 10 minutes 11.7 seconds at an average speed of 203.1 kilometers an hour.

Second over the 237.50-kilometer distance was Ronnie Peterson of Sweden at the wheel of a March-Ford. Peterson finished almost a minute behind the winner. John Surtees of Britain came third in a Surtees.

Ickx took the lead from the start and drew steadily clear. He broke his own lap record for the track, turning the 6.8-kilometer circuit in 1:58.5 for a speed of 206.3 kph.

Hulme Wins, McLaren 1-2, In 1st Can-Am

BOWMANVILLE, Ontario, June 13 (AP).—Team McLaren drivers Denis Hulme and Peter Revson survived an early challenge from Scotland's Jackie Stewart today and finished 1-2 in the opening race of the Canadian-American Challenge Cup series.

Hulme, the New Zealander who lives in England, gained the lead in the 18th circuit of the 2.45-mile Mosport Park track when Stewart's new British Lola T-260 was felled by transmission problems.

From that point it was a breeze for Hulme's orange and blue McLaren M8F as he finished more than a lap ahead of all other drivers, except Revson, the New Yorker who joined McLaren this year.

Hulme drove the 80 laps for 196.72 miles in 1 hour, 48 minutes and 15.2 seconds for an average speed of 109.033 miles an hour.

An overnight rain held the crowd to about 45,000 and dropped the race speed well below Dan Gurney's 110.204 mph last year.

It was Hulme's 13th victory in the Can-Am series since his first start in 1967, and it was McLaren's 30th in 34 outings. The cars designed by the late Bruce McLaren have won the series title the last four years.

Stewart, the 1969 Formula One world driving champion and this year's leader, had hoped to end this domination of the $1 million, ten-race series in a Chevrolet-powered Lola.

The flying Scot, who won the pole position, hooked up in a duel with Hulme during the first nine laps and took the lead on the ninth.

He widened his margin to more than five seconds before the failure of a transmission part sidelined him.

Hulme won $17,600 and Revson collected $12,400 from the $75,000 purse.

Ryun Captures 800 Meters In California AAU Track Meet

HAYWARD, Calif., June 13 (AP).—Jim Ryun continued his comeback with an easy victory in the 800-meter run at the Pacific Association AAU track and field championships yesterday.

Ryun, who holds the world records in both the 880-yard run and the mile, was timed in 1 minute 49.3 seconds.

The former Kansas star, now representing the Oregon Track Club, was boxed in among the seven-man field the entire first lap and couldn't get loose until the run starting the second 400 meters.

Ryun took the lead from pacemaker Ron Pennington of Stanford at the head of the back stretch and won going away. Dennis Foster of the University of California was far back in second place at 1:52.

Eddie Hart of California qualified for the 220-yard dash at last week's NCAA championships in Seattle with a time of 21.2.

Pacific Coast Wins Title

WICHITA, Kan., June 13 (AP).—The Pacific Coast Track Club defeated Kansas as U.S. Track and Field Federation outdoor team champions last night, but a pair of blazing Colorado sprinters and a much-traveled young pole-vaulter stole the West Coast club's show.

The Pacific Coast piled up 72 points to 54 1/3 for Colorado, 43 for Kansas, 40 for Tennessee, and 32 for Kansas State in the men's team battle.

Texas Track Club ran away with the women's title, corralling 155 points to 63 for runnerup Iowa Track Club and 43 for Indiana State University.

George Daniels and Cliff Branch, Colorado's speedsters, paced the Buffalos to a meet record 39.4-second clocking in the 440-yard relay—best time in the history of the event by a Big Eight Conference team.

They both tied the meet 100-yard mark at 09.2, with Daniels nosing Branch. The same thing happened in the 220 Friday, with both timed in meet record-tying times of 20.2, and Daniels getting the nod.

Dr. Delano Meriwether, the Baltimore hematologist who just began running competitively five months ago, was third in the 100 in 09.3. Jan Johnson of Chicago Heights, Ill., who began his collegiate career at Kansas but transferred to Alabama earlier this year, broke the meet pole vault record with 17-3 1/4.

High jumper Bill Elliott and quarter miler Jay Elbel paced Pacific Coast's finishing kick to the team title. Elliott set a meet record of 7 foot 1. Tennessee ran the mile relay in 3:05.0 to nip Pacific Coast and Abilene Christian. Darwin Bond ran a 44.6 anchor lap to pull the Volunteers from behind.

The other men's record on the final program came in the 3-mile run, which Sid Sink of Bowling Green won in 13:23.4.

Mrs. Brown Sets Mark

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13 (AP).—Doris Brown of Seattle established a U.S. record for the women's mile yesterday at an AAU meet, of 4 minutes 39.61 seconds, wiping out her own pending mark of 4:41.3.

The world record is 4:36.8, set by Marie Gommers of the Netherlands in 1969.

The world record holder in the shotput, Randy Matson of the Texas Striders, won easily at 65 feet 8 1/4 inches. Bruce Wilhelm of the Army was second at 63-3.

Rich Carr of Southern Cal won the mile in 4:05.2. Lee Evans of the Stockton Track Club won the 440 in 46.03, and Willie Deckard of USC won the 100-yard dash in 9.5.

Gerry Lindgren of the Cougar Track Club outdistanced Ken Moore of the Oregon Track Club in winning the three-mile in 13:16.1.

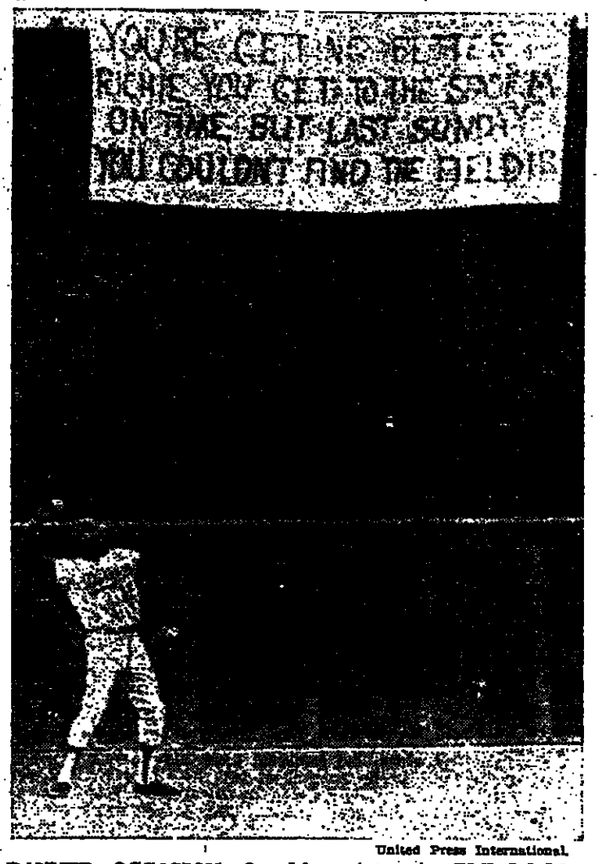
The Scoreboard

GOLF — At Norwich, England, Bernard Gallacher, 22-year-old Scot, won $21,350 first prize in the Martini International tournament at the Royal Norwich course with a final 69 to finish with a six-under-par 282, one stroke ahead of Australian Kel Nagle. Peter Hudson, assistant course pro, shot successive holes-in-one on Friday.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Porterville, Calif., Rick Wanamaker, a 6-foot-9 former basketball player from Drake recently won the National AAU Athlon championships with a total of 7,528 points. Wanamaker took the lead for the first time in the two-day seven-event classic in the javelin, then went on to win the event, by getting off a throw of 214 feet 5 1/2 inches. He defeated Russ Hodge of the Southern California Striders, who was second with 7,338 points.

In San Antonio, Texas, Capt. Loren Seagren captured first place in the Southern pentathlon trials. The 27-year-old Air Force officer's consistency in the five pentathlon events brought him victory with an overall total of 4,598 points.

MOTORCYCLING—At Douglas, Isle of Man, world champion Giacomo Agostini of Italy roared to his fourth consecutive victory in the senior 500cc event on an MV as the international six-lap trophy motorcycling meet ended. Italian rider Maurizio Jaffrey was injured when his Norton crashed. Agostini had an average speed of 103.5 miles an hour and clocked the fastest lap of 104.85 mph in the 226-mile event.



United Press International.

BANNER OCCASION—On his return to Philadelphia, Dodger outfielder Richie Allen is greeted by sign referring to incident against Mets when he didn't make lineup because, although at ball park, he was talking to someone.

Ashe, Laver Advance; Meet in Wills Semifinal

BRISTOL, England, June 13 (AP).—Rod Laver of Australia defeated Britain's Roger Taylor and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., today and now meets Arthur Ashe of Gum Springs, Va., in the semifinals of the £20,000 Wills tennis tournament.

Laver defeated Taylor, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, in the second round and then went into the semifinals with a 4-6, 6-3, 6-2 victory over Riessen.

Ashe defeated Dick Crealy of Australia, 6-4, 6-4, in a second-round match and then knocked out Australia's Ken Rosewall, 7-6, 7-5. Rosewall had eliminated Spain's Andres Gimeno, 6-3, 6-4. The other semifinal will be between South Africans Bob Maud and Cliff Drysdale.

Drysdale defeated Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, in today's third round and Maud ousted Roy Emerson of Australia, 4-6, 7-5, 7-6.

In yesterday's second-round matches, Cliff Drysdale of South Africa beat Charlie Pasarell of Santurce, Puerto Rico, 7-6, 6-3; Marty Riessen, of Evanston, Ill., beat Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2; Maud beat Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-3, and Roy Emerson of Australia beat Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif., 3-6, 7-6, 7-6.

In first-round action, Ashe beat Owen Davidson of Australia, 6-2, 6-4; Rosewall beat Ray Ruffels of Australia, 7-6, 2-6, 6-1, and Taylor beat Alan Stone of Australia, 1-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Smith Takes Title

BECKENHAM, England, June 13 (UPI).—Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., beat unseeded Premjit Lall of India yesterday for the men's singles title at the Kent lawn tennis championships.

The second-seeded American dropped the first set but triumphed, 7-9, 6-4, 6-2.

Smith, on leave from the U.S. Army, also took three sets to dispose of Denmark's Jan Leschley, 2-6, 9-8, 7-5, in the semifinals.

Lall qualified when top-seeded Clark Graebner of New York City had to retire with a pulled stomach muscle in the second set with the score at 6-3, 8-9.

Top-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia took the women's singles title by beating Kristy Pigeon of Danville, Calif., 6-0, 3-6, 9-7.

Miss Pigeon beat Patti Hogan of La Jolla, Calif., 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, in the semifinals. Miss Hogan was booed off court by spectators following temperamental outbursts against line judges, the umpire and members of the crowd over disputed line calls. Miss Hogan left the court crying bitterly.

Miss Melville reached the final by beating country woman Wendy Gilchrist, 6-3, 6-1.

Christine Janes and Nell Truman of England defeated Olga Morosova and I. Jansone of the Soviet Union in the final of the women's doubles, 6-4, 9-7.

Froehling Wins

BELFAST, June 13 (AP).—Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., beat Edison Mandarino of Brazil, 1-6, 10-8, 6-3, in the Ulster Grass Court men's singles final yesterday.

In the women's singles final, Lesley Bowrey of Australia beat countrywoman Leslie Hunt, 0-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Miss Heldman Wins

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 13 (AP).—Julie Heldman of New York City defeated Betty Hawcroft of Australia yesterday, 6-4, 7-9, 6-3, to win the women's singles title at the John Player tournament.

Jaime Fillol of Chile won the men's crown with a 6-2, 6-3 triumph over Gregory Perkins of Australia. Fillol had advanced by beating Australia's Colin Dibley, 6-4, 8-6, in the semifinals and Perkins beat Frank Sedgman of Australia, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Australia's Margaret Court won a round-robin event with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over Britain's Virginia Wade. Earlier, Miss Wade lost to 19-year-old Australian aborigine Evonne Goolagong, 6-4, 10-12, 1-6, to give Miss Goolagong second place in the standings. Miss Wade was third and Françoise Durr of France last. Mrs. Court didn't lose a match in the competition.

Springboks Top France in Rugby

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, June 13 (UPI).—South Africa beat France, 22-9, yesterday in the first rugby union test match of the current tour.

The Springboks, cheered on by a capacity crowd of 70,000 fans, led, 6-3, at the interval. It was France's first defeat in seven tour matches.

Fullback Ian McAllum kicked three penalties and contributed 13 points in all by converting tries by winger Gert Muller and scrumhalf Joggie Jansen. A dropped goal by Piet Visage completed South Africa's scoring.

Jean-Louis Berot, taking the kicks in place of fullback Pierre Villepreux who lies injured in a Cape Town hospital with a fractured spine, succeeded with only two of nine penalty attempts. Skipper Jean Trillo got the other points with a try.

Lunn Leads Kemper Golf by 1

CHARLOTTE, N.C., June 13 (NYT).—Some of the golfers who are looking ahead to next week's United States Open championship tried to dislodge Bob Lunn as the leader in the $150,000 Kemper Open yesterday. They failed. The 26-year-old California professional, after a one-under-par 71 for a 54-hole aggregate of 206, still led by one stroke.

And just as it was at the end of Friday's play at the Quail Hollow Country Club, slim Dale Douglas, who won the event in 1969, was in second place. He trailed Lunn by one shot after a 71 for 207.

The big charge came from several others. Lee Trevino, the 1969 U.S. Open champion, fired a six-under-par 66. That gave him 208 and put him in a three-way tie for third with Gary Player and Tom Weiskopf. Player's third-round on the 7,278-yard course was a 69, while Weiskopf had a 70.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Bob Lunn	69-68-71—208
Dale Douglass	71-68-71—207
Tom Weiskopf	66-72-70—208
Gary Player	72-67-69—208
Lee Trevino	69-73-66—208
Arnold Palmer	70-71-68—209
George Johnson	72-70-67—209
Miller Barber	68-70-72—210
Larry Ziegler	70-68-72—210
Rod Funseth	69-70-71—210
Mason Rudolph	69-68-73—210

Filly Bred in U.S. Wins French Classic

CHANTILLY, France, June 13 (NYT).—Mrs. Alec Head's American-bred filly, Pistol Packer, trained by her husband and ridden by their son, Freddy, today won the 133d running of the $280,000 Prix de Diane by a nose from Cambrizza.

The time for the 2,100 meters was 2 minutes 12 1/5 seconds in the richest race for 3-year-old fillies in the world. The winner, by Gun Bow out of Georges Girl, earned $166,608.

Lefty Wins 13th by 13-3

Blue, A's Find 13 Not Unlucky

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 13.—Vida Blue, backed by a 20-hit Oakland barrage, rolled to his 13th victory of the season yesterday as the Athletics trounced the New York Yankees, 13-3.

The A's sensational lefthander fired a five-hitter and struck out ten in bringing his season won-lost mark to 13-2. He leads the majors with 125 strikeouts.

Joe Rudi led the Oakland onslaught against loser Mel Scottlemyre and two relievers with three singles and his seventh homer of the year, good for three runs batted in.

Bert Campaneris and Angel Mangual stroked four singles apiece for the A's, who sprayed 18 singles before Rudi homered and Curt Blefary doubled in the eighth inning.

Blue said it wasn't one of his better games. "I'm tired and I lost my concentration," Blue said. "This time I had five days between starts and I'm still tired."

Blue had been on a four-day rotation but got an extra day off this time because of a break in the schedule.

"All I want to do is go home, take the telephone off the hook, and sleep for two days," he said. "I'm beat."

White Sox 7, Orioles 3

Rick Reichardt batted in five runs with a home run and double to pace Chicago over Baltimore, 7-3, and end the Orioles' winning streak at nine games.

Twins 5, Tigers 4

Cesar Tovar and pinch-hitter Rich Reese slapped run-scoring singles with two out in the ninth inning, giving Minnesota a 5-4 victory over Detroit that snapped its four-game losing streak and the Tigers' four-game winning string.

Royals 7, Red Sox 0

Chuck Harrison crashed a three-run double as Kansas City struck for five runs in the first inning and went on to drub Boston, 7-0, behind righthander Dick Drago for its fourth straight victory.

Brewers 4, Indians 2

Dave May drove in three runs and scored the other in leading Milwaukee to a 4-2 victory over Cleveland, halting the Brewers' eight-game losing streak. Reliever John Morris moued down the last 14 Indian batters in a row.

Senators 3, Angels 2

A two-out double by Dick Billings drove in two runs to highlight a three-run sixth inning rally as Washington edged California, 3-2, to snap a seven-game losing streak.

Pirates 4, Cardinals 3

In the National League, Al Oliver homered with two out in the ninth inning to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory over St. Louis.

Oliver's homer came off Cardinal reliever Rudy Arroyo, who took the loss in his first decision of the season. Jim (Mudcat) Grant, who allowed one hit in three innings of relief, picked up the victory to boost his record to 4-2.

Giants 5, Mets 1

Chris Speier's two-run double in the sixth inning gave San Francisco the lead and eighth-inning homers by Bobby Bonds and Dick Dietz cemented the Giants' 5-1 victory over New York.

Dodgers 5, Expos 3

Willie Crawford drove in the deciding run and scored twice and Jim Lefebvre slammed a three-run homer, leading Los Angeles to a 5-3 victory over Montreal.

Cubs 5, Reds 2

Don Kessinger, pitcher Ken Holtzman and Ron Santo hit home runs as Chicago overpowered Cincinnati, 5-2. Holtzman, who tossed shutouts in his previous two starts, including a no-hitter against Cincinnati on June 3, blanked the Reds on one hit until Johnny Bench slugged his 16th homer, with one out in the seventh.

Phillies 3, Padres 0

A third-strike passed ball by catcher Bob Barton and a dropped fly ball helped Philadelphia score three first-inning runs and they went on to blank San Diego, 3-0, behind rightanders Jim Bunning and Darrel Brandon. The Phils' Terry Harmon had 11 assists and seven putouts, setting a modern major-league record of 18 chances for a second baseman.

Astros 3, Braves 2

Houston's Ken Forsch pitched a seven-hitter as the Astros nipped Atlanta, 3-2.

Pirates Get 5 in 9th to Beat Cardinals and Carlton, 8-4

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 13.—Richie Hebner's three-run homer capped a five-run explosion in the ninth inning today that lifted the streaking Pittsburgh Pirates to an 8-4 victory over slump-ridden St. Louis.

The Pirates, who lead the National League East, have won four in a row and 12 of their last 16 games. The Cardinals, who have fallen to third place, have dropped six straight and ten of 13.

Dave Cash and Gene Clines started the ninth-inning rally with infield hits off Steve Carlton, 10-3, who was trying to become the first 11-game winner in the senior circuit.

Roberto Clemente singled home the tying run and Willie Stargell's sacrifice fly put the Pirates in front. Chuck Taylor relieved Carlton and allowed a single to Manny Sanguillen before Hebner walloped his sixth home run of the season.

Dodgers 7, Expos 1

Bobby Valentine drove in four runs with his first major-league home run and a single and went 4 for 4 at the plate as Los Angeles swept a three-game series with a 7-1 victory over Montreal. Claude Osteen went the distance for the Dodgers, picking up his seventh victory in 11 decisions.

Braves 9, Astros 0

Rookie Earl Williams hit two three-run homers and Hank Aaron added a solo blast as Atlanta blanked Houston, 9-0, behind Pat Jarvis's five-hitter. Aaron's 19th homer was the 611th of his career.

Padres 9, Phillies 8

A two-run eighth inning double by Bob Barton, pinch-hitting for a pinch hitter, decided a slugging match and gave San Diego a 9-8 victory over Philadelphia. Barton batted for announced pinch-hitter Larry Stahl when the Phillies replaced pitcher Billy Wilson with Woody Fryman.

Reds 4, Cubs 3

Lee May singled home Pete Rose from second base in the 11th inning to give Cincinnati a 4-3 victory over Chicago.

Indians 11, Brewers 0

In the American League, Sudden Sam McDowell tossed a two-hitter in picking up his sixth straight victory while Graig Nettles and Frank Baker each drove in three runs as Cleveland pounded out 15 hits en route to an 11-0 victory over Mulwaukee. McDowell, who has not lost since May 18, retired the first 16 batters in order before rookie Rick Auerbach doubled with one out in the sixth. He also gave up a single to Dave May in the seventh, struck out nine and walked four in running his season record to 7-5.

Orioles 2, White Sox 1

Mike Cuellar pitched an eight-hitter for his eighth straight victory and tenth of the season as Baltimore defeated Chicago, 2-1.

Royals 4, Red Sox 3

Jerry May's sixth-inning single scored Chuck Harrison with the tie-breaking run and gave Kansas City its fifth straight victory, a 4-3 decision over slumping Boston. The defeat went to Sonny Siebert, 9-3, who departed in the sixth and failed for the third straight time to win his tenth game and score the 100th victory of his major-league career.

Tigers 9, Twins 5

Willie Horton drove in five runs with his 13th homer, a double and single as Detroit crushed Minnesota, 9-5.

Baseball Transactions

NATIONAL LEAGUE

METS—New York put outfielder Tommy Agee on the 15-day disabled list after his injured knee didn't respond to treatment and recalled outfielder Mike Jorgensen from their Tidewater farm club.

CARDS-PADRES—St. Louis traded outfielder Leron Lee and lefthanded pitcher Fred Norman to San Diego for righthanded pitcher Al Santorini.

PHILS-TIGERS—Philadelphia traded second baseman Tony Taylor to Detroit for two minor-league pitchers, righthanders Mike Premuth, 24, and Carl Cavanaugh, 22. Taylor, waived out of the National League, was hitting only .234 in a utility rule.

PHILS—Philadelphia recalled Billy Wilson, right-handed relief pitcher, from Reading of the Eastern League to replace Dick Selma, right-handed pitcher, who is on the disabled list.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Barcelona, Spain beat France, 4-1, in their semifinal European Zone Group A Davis Cup encounter. In the two final singles, Manuel Orantes of Spain defeated François Jauffret, 6-4, 7-9, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5, and Juan Gisbert of Spain defeated Patrick Proisy, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

At Bucharest, Romania clinched victory in the European zone Davis Cup Group B over Yugoslavia, 3-0, in the semifinals. Ilie Nastase and Ion Tiriac beat Zeljko Franulovic and Bora Jovanovich, 6-0, 6-4, 9-7. Nastase beat Franulovic, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3, and Tiriac beat Jovanovich, 6-4, 7-5, 8-6.

At Munich, West Germany beat Hungary, 4-1, in the European zone Group B Davis Cup semifinals. In the closing singles, West Germany's Wilhelm Bungert beat Istvan Gulyas, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5, while Hungary's Szabold Baranyi scored, 6-1, 10-8, 6-2, over Christian Kuhnke. West Germany takes on Romania in the final.

At Prague, Czechoslovakia beat the Soviet Union, 4-1 to advance in the European zone Group A of the Davis Cup semifinals. Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodes and Jan Kukal beat Alexander Metreveli and Sergei Likhachev, 3-6, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3, and Kodes beat Vladimir Korotkov, 6-0, 6-3, 7-5. Czech Frantisek Pala took the finale as Alex Metreveli withdrew with a foot injury.

SOCCER—At Bologna, Italy, Blackpool, demoted to the second division of the English Football Association, defeated Bologna, 2-1, in overtime to win the second Anglo-Italian tournament title.

At Seattle, Willie Lippens scored with seven minutes left to give Rot-Weissessen of West Germany a 2-2 draw with West Ham United of Britain.

At Karlsruhe, West Germany, West Germany beat Albania, 2-0, in a Group Eight match of the European Cup of Nations championships and stretched its lead to four points in the standings. Poland and Turkey are tied for second with three points and Albania is last with one.

At Sydney, an English Football Association team beat Australia, 1-0, on a goal by Dave Watson.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 000 002 010—4 8 2
Chicago ..... 200 010 000—3 12 2
Gullett, Granger (7), Gibbon (8) and Bench; Hands, Tompkins (9) and Breeden, Cannizzaro (5). Martin (7). W—Granger (2-4). L—Hands (5-8). HR—Helms (1st), May (12th), Perez (8th), Hickman (8th).

San Diego ..... 011 000 000—2 9 1
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 012—3 8 1
Roberts (5-5) and Barton; Lersch, Wilson (9) and Ryan. L—Lersch (4-5).

Los Angeles ... 000 000 220—2 10 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 001—1 3 2
Downing (6-3) and Sims; Britton, Strohmayer (2), Reed (6), O'Donoghue (8), Raymond (9) and Bateman. L—Britton (0-1). HR—Allen (7th, 8th), Parker (4th), Staub (6th).

Pittsburgh ..... 020 400 104—11 11 0
St. Louis ..... 010 020 001—4 9 2
Ellis, Giusti (7) and Sanguillen; Cleveland, Taylor (4), Parker (5), Shaw (8) and Simmons. W—Ellis (9-3). L—Cleveland (5-5). HR—Stargell (31st).

San Fran. ... 000 200 000 1—3 6 0
New York ..... 000 000 002 0—2 4 0
Stone, Hamilton (5), Johnson (8), McMahon (10) and Dietz; Williams, Taylor (7), Frisella (8), McGraw (10) and Grote. W—McMahon (4-3). L—McGraw (3-3). HR—McCovey (10th), Marshall (3d).

Atlanta ..... 100 000 002—3 9 0
Houston ..... 002 110 001—5 11 1
Nash, Wilhelm (8th), Priddy (9) and Didier; Blasingame, Gladding (9) and Edwards. W—Gladding (3-2). L—Priddy (2-3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 100 200—3 12 0
Baltimore ..... 102 000 00x—2 9 2
Horlen, Kealey (6), Forster (7), Eddy (9) and Egan; McNally, Dukes (7), Watt (9), Richert (9) and Hendricks. W—McNally (9-4). L—Horlen (0-3). HR—Powell (9th), Melton (9th), Hendricks (2d), Buford (9th), Reichart (6th).

Boston ..... 000 300 000—3 8 0
Kansas City ... 410 001 00x—6 8 0
Tiant, Bretz (2), Lee (6) and Montgomery; Dal Canton, Abernathy (8) and May. W—Dal Canton (6-2). L—Tiant (6-1). HR—Smith (11th), Scott (8th), Kirkpatrick (4th).

Washington ..... 001 000 010—2 9 2
California ..... 000 120 00x—4 9 0
McLain, Shellenback (7) and Casanova; Wright, Laroche (8) and Stephenson. W—Wright (7-4). L—McLain (4-11). HR—Howard (8th), McMullen (9th).

New York ..... 200 000 040—6 9 0
Oakland ..... 000 120 10x—4 7 0
Kline, Kekich (7), Aker (8) and Munson; Hunter, Locker (8), Knowles (8) and Duncan. W—Aker (2-3). L—Hunter (9-4). HR—Jackson (12th), Duncan (8th).

Milwaukee ..... 000 001 000—1 6 0
Cleveland ..... 000 000 20x—2 4 0
Pattin (6-8) and Rodi; Dunning, Mingori (8), Farmer (8) and Fosse. W—Dunning (6-4). HR—Chambliss (2d).

Minnesota ..... 010 000 000—1 6 2
Detroit ..... 012 010 02x—4 6 0
Blyleven, Hall (3) and Mitterwald, Tischinski (9); Kilkenny (1-2) and Freehan. L—Blyleven (8-8). HR—Horton (12th), McAuliffe (8th).

Saturday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Fran. ..... 000 002 030—5 8 1
New York ..... 000 010 000—1 3 1
Reberger, Cumberland (7), McMahon (9) and Dietz; Sadecki, Taylor (7), McGraw (9) and Grote. W—Reberger (5-6). L—Sadecki (2-2). HR—Bonds (14th), Dietz (8th).

Pittsburgh ..... 003 000 001—4 8 1
St. Louis ..... 001 001 010—3 11 1
Briles, Hernandez (6), Grant (7) and Sanguillen; Torrez, Santorini (3), Zachary (7), Arroyo (9), Drabowsky (9) and McMurtney. W—Grant (4-2). L—Arroyo (0-1). HR—Oliver (2d).

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 110—2 6 1
Chicago ..... 101 210 00x—5 5 0
McGlothlin, Merritt (5), Carroll (7) and Bench; Holtzman, Tompkins (7) and Breeden. W—Holtzman (5-5). L—McGlothlin (2-4). HR—Kessinger (1st), Holtzman (1st). Santo (12th), Bench (16th).

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Philadelphia ... 300 000 00x—3 4 0
Arlin, Kelley (8) and Barton; Bunning, Brandon (8) and McCarver. W—Bunning (4-6). L—Arlin (2-9).

Los Angeles ... 310 010 000—5 7 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 030—3 7 0
Singer, Brewer (8) and Haller; Stoneman, Marshall (8) and Bateman. W—Singer (5-9). L—Stoneman (8-4). HR—Lefebvre (6th), Fairly (3d).

Atlanta ..... 000 000 101—2 7 2
Houston ..... 201 000 00x—3 8 0
Reed, Barber (8) and King; Forsch (2-1) and Edwards. L—Reed (6-4).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ..... 000 102 000—3 5 2
Oakland ..... 210 032 12x—9 13 0
Stottlemyre, Jones (5), McDaniel (7) and Munson; Blue (13-2) and Duncan. L—Stottlemyre (7-4). HR—White (10th), Rudi (7th).

Chicago ..... 020 002 300—7 9 1
Baltimore ..... 010 000 101—3 9 1
Wood, Romo (9) and Egan; Dobson, Boswell (7), Jackson (7), Dukes (8) and Etcheberren. W—Wood (5-3). L—Dobson (3-4). HR—Egan (5th), Reichardt (7th).

Boston ..... 000 000 000—0 5 3
Kansas City ..... 001 101 00x—3 8 0
Lonborg, Koonce (8), Lyle (8) and Montgomery; Drago (6-2) and May. L—Lonborg (1-3).

Milwaukee ..... 020 020 000—4 8 0
Cleveland ..... 100 010 000—2 6 1
Slaton, Morris (5) and Rodi; Hand, Mingori (5), Colbert (8), Hennigan (8) and Fosse. W—Morris (1-0). L—Hand (0-3). HR—Harrelson (8th).

Washington ... 000 003 000—3 5 0
California ..... 000 000 020—2 6 1
Bosman, Grzenda (8), Lindblad (8) and Casanova; Hassler, Fisher (7), Allen (9) and Stephenson. W—Bosman (4-8). L—Hassler (0-2).

Minnesota ..... 000 003 00?—5 11 0
Detroit ..... 020 001 000—4 8 0
Williams, Perranoski (5), Corbin (6), Hall (7), Perry (8) and Tischinski; Lolich, Scherman (9) and Freehan, W—Hall (2-4). L—Lolich (9-6). HR—Oliva (13th), Cardenas (7th), Cash (14th), Freehan (5th).

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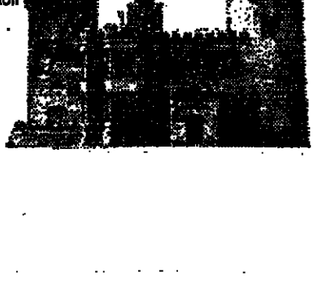


Observer

The Dumbest Rip-Off

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Dear Abby (Hoffman, that is):

In reading your latest work "Steal This Book," I had just gotten to the directions for cheating the telephone company when, following your command, somebody stole the book.

I didn't finish the telephone section and—careless me!—didn't even think to make notes. I do not even remember what size washers you recomm—ded for dropping into pay telephone coin slots to simulate the real thing. What troubles me is something more fundamental I wonder if you have really thought out the implications of the grand philosophical idea of destroying the telephone company, which underlies your discussion of techniques?

Baker

I suggest to you that it is simply not sound, that destroying the telephone company, would in fact, be a severe blow to every member of the counter-culture.

In the first place, you must have noticed, if you have been in England, France, Italy, or Bulgaria, that it is extremely frustrating trying to get along in a country with no telephone system. The English will put up with that, the French and Italians will put up with it, and the Bulgarians will have to put up with it ,but you know as well as I do, Abby, that an American, particularly if he is in the counter-culture, needs a telephone the way a monkey needs a banana.

To the American counter-culturist, a telephone in the hand is as much a part of his uniform as denim, dried lentils and coiffure from Michelangelo's "Moses."

* * *

If we destroy the telephone company, who will be the first people to picket the Pentagon to demand a new telephone company? The members of the counter-culture, provided, of course, they can learn to communicate with each other without wires. A new telephone company will inevitably rise to take the place of the old evil telephone company.

There is no reason whatever to assume that the new telephone company will be like the old evil tlephone company.

For example: Remember last summer when members of the counter-culture were telephoning each other across the continent and charging the calls to Paul Newman's credit-card number? Somebody—was it you, Abby?—had said that Paul Newman was so angry with the telephone company that he had invited everybody in America to telephone across the continent, using his credit-card number, so that when he received the bill he could show his irritation with the telephone company by refusing to pay it.

Well, counter-culturists galore phoned long distance, and the telephone company did not become angry. Not at all. It quietly traced each call back to the telephone of origin, often rousing some parent from his parental stupor.

"Those long distance calls made from your telephone, apparently by your child," said the patient mechanical voices, "represent fraudulent use of a credit-card number belonging to the University of Illinois and not, as the gullible believed, to Paul Newman."

"Fraudulent—?"

"The crime is punishable by imprisonment of up to five years and—."

Well, where breathes the parent so vile that he would send his heir to Leavenworth rather than pay a piffling $300 to the telephone company?

The present telephone company is like that. It does not come knocking at the door with a truncheon and arrest warrant to haul away members of the counter-culture. It knows that money is easiest collected from people who are soft between the ears.

* * *

The next telephone company is not likely to be so indulgent.

The present telephone company is the best of all possible telephone companies for the counter-culture. Destroying it would play right into the hands of Mom and Dad. Think about it next time before you reach for one of those washers.

World Capital Of the Sardine

By William A. Krauss

SAFI, Morocco, June 13 (IHT).—Anybody who likes sardines (and that *must* be everybody) should be happy as a clam in this white-walled South Moroccan seaside town. Safi is the world capital of the sardine.

Safi is to the sardine what Paris is to fashion and New York to finance. Here, on the rolling green Atlantic, some 150 miles southwest of Casablanca, 80,000 tons of the succulent seafood were netted last year and shipped all over the world, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is the month when sardine fishing opens on the Safi coast, picking up steam in July, to end in December. Of the massive catch, some few fresh sardines are consumed locally, maybe a thousand tons or so. Some iced sardines are trucked to inland towns like Fez and Marrakesh. Deep-frozen sardines travel mainly to Western Europe, not much of a business as yet, but picking up.

The big deal is that well-known, neat, compact, easily portable pocket-size tin of sardines, which, made-in-Safi, so often turns up abroad under somebody else's national label. Not that Safi cares about the publicity, here it's the cash that counts.

If anyone has ever figured out how many sardines make up 80,000 tons, the record books don't report it. "But it's a staggering lot of fish," said Dr. Mohamed Benhima in Rabat a few days ago. As a Safi man and former mayor of his town, he knows all about *sardina pilchardus*. As a former prime minister of Morocco, he has the national economic implications at his fingertips. "It appears our happy harvest owes something to your American Gulf Stream," Dr. Benhima said. "Off Moroccan shores the tepid Stream butts into cold currents. A superior feeding ground is created. So the sardine thrives by the astronomical millions practically in sight of Safi's venerable Dar-el-Bahr—you know, the Castle by the Sea. It's been a main source of food right back to the primordial settling of the town."

Ordinary people—other than sardine dealers and professional geographers—could be excused for not knowing where Safi is. A sun-scarred town (85,000 inhabitants) with no white beaches or fashionable hotels. Nothing very interesting ever happened here. The Phoenicians came, 2,500 years ago, and thereafter those inevitable Greeks and Romans, trading odds and ends with the natives, the original Berber tribes.

Ptolemy called the town Mysokaras around AD 130, and a thousand years later an Arab geographer, El Bekri (so the textbooks say), referred to it as Afsi. When and why Afsi became Safi isn't clear to anybody. It was probably a Portuguese misunderstanding, because only rarely did the early Portuguese seem to grasp what the natives were saying.

Safi fishermen and a few Safi sardines

Anyhow, the seafarers from Lisbon took the town by force about 1480, as a base for their caravels engaged in the Guinea Gulf slave and gold traffic. They stayed only briefly; within a century they were ousted by local warriors, Arab and Berber.

"Then the town dozed in the sun," Dr. Benhima said. Not much commerce, not much agriculture; but fishing was first-class. Safi people, time on their hands, harvested the sardines and grilled them and gulped them down, even for breakfast. They still do today.

"It's a matter of public record," said Dr. Benhima, "that Safi people eat a thundering lot of sardines, and always have. By the boatload. Good for them, too. Eminently nourishing. High calorie and calcium count, you know. But nourishment notwithstanding, in the old days there wasn't much real money in sardines. Like certain wines, they didn't travel—you know why."

Then one day a genius somewhere up north invented the tin can. And some other agile brain conceived the trick of stuffing sardines into these cans, for shipment to sardineless regions. The picnic, or pleasure party in the open air, took an enlarged lease on life. French and Moroccan capital, aware of the abundance on Safi fishing grounds, ventured into canning.

"There's an even hundred canneries in Safi today," said Hedi Sebbahi, an independent buyer, on the main wharf the other morning. "Too many. So there's been a merging of interests, and about 40 factories are working, much sounder. Of sardine boats, the port's got close to 150, which means they're packed like sardines on the morning tide. They put out at night, come back in the early hours, you know."

"Tell me," Mr. Sebbahi said, "this your first time on the wharves when the fleet comes in? Sardines coming out of their ears. Come look."

The sardines flow ashore by the literal truckload; a system of fat suction hoses funnels the fishes like shimmering silver waterfalls out from the holds of the boats and aboard a line of trucks for dripping transportation to the canneries. For a superior quality, handpacking is done in iced trays. A cheaper grade of small or broken fish gets heaved ashore in outsized reed baskets—some to wind up as fish-meal fertilizer, the rest available at a dollar the fat basketful for restaurant keepers or big families.

And at the same time on the wharf, at unsheltered plain plank picnic tables, you can supplement your breakfast with a platter of a dozen grilled sardines (half-lemon and slab of good bread thrown in) for one dirham—about 20 cents. Here by the Atlantic, most people agree that a fresh-grilled Safi sardine beats anybody's effete smoked salmon six to one. Tastier. And more nutritious.

PEOPLE: *Yo-Ho-Ho And a Bottle of Scen[t]*

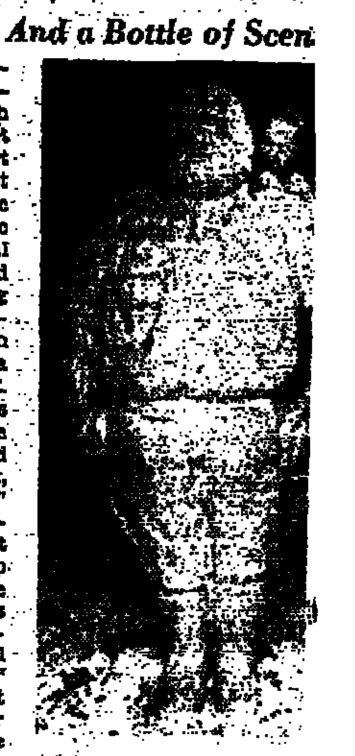
Five-foot-four, 105-pound Nicolette (Nicky) Milnes-Walker, a 28-year-old near-sighted research psychologist who can't swim, set out Saturday from the old port of Dale in Wales in a 30-foot sloop to attempt to become the first woman to sail the Atlantic alone. Laughing off potential hazards, Miss Milnes-Walker said before sailing that she is doing it primarily "for the fun involved" but also to test her reaction to the dangers of life at sea and then write a book about it. Nicky, a novice at sailing who has never been alone in a boat before for more than two days, packed aboard a tube of Cherry lipstick, a bottle of "Hidden Romance" perfume, a blue negligee, high-heeled shoes, minis and hot pants and said "I'll make up every day as if I were ashore at a party." If, by chance, things go badly on the way to Newport, R. I., 3,500 miles away, "I'll go below and have a good cry," she explained. Nor does the fact that she can swim no further than 50 yards distress the voyager. "If you go overboard in the Atlantic," she asked, "where can you swim to?" Nicky's sloop Aziz, an $8,400 gift from her father—a retired surgeon—has a ten-horsepower engine, a radio receiver and a distress transmitter, each with a range of 100 miles, and a compass with a gin float. "I'll break that and drink the gin if I get desperate," she said.

* * *

A magistrate in Recco, Italy, has ordered Franca Capone to auction off her talking cat, Chicchiri, to help pay off debts of 2 million lire. Chicchiri, a four-year-old black-and-grey pet, is famed among local inhabitants for its modulated meows in responding to calls and orders, a series of sounds many have likened to human speech. Judge Enzo Giacolone reasoned that Chicchiri's vocabulary would give the cat an appreciable market value; bids at the July 14 sale will start at 100,000 lire.

* * *

The maddest of the Royal Ascot's mad hatters is so mad at the English weather this year that she's taking out insurance. Mrs. Gertrude Shilling, whose outrageous millinery adventures have stolen headlines from Ascot horses for the past decade, announced in rain-drenched London that if her outfits need to be taken to the cleaners he[r] ... she won't be going there ... she's insuring against th[e] ... on favorite—a cloudburst ... Ascot, the uppercrust race ... that is Queen Elizabeth II' ... ite fixture, traditionally ... rain as well as wild headg[ear] ... wildest being Mrs. S[hilling's] ... wingdings which have ... everything from yard-wide ... replete with dummy seag[ulls] ... giant cup-saucer-and-spo[on] ... year, though, "An insur[ance] ... Lloyd's has promised me ... in the event that any ... hats is damaged by rai[n] ... is the light of my life ... would be a pity if one ... hats is spoiled."



CHICAGO MEMENTO—S... David Omar White puts ... ing touches on his sev... representation of a riot... man, a work begun in 19[6]... the artist watched the Dem... convention in Chicago. "I... the police in Chicago abus[ed]... power and I wanted to ma[ke]... kind of artistic statement... effect," White said. "I'm n[ot]... police and neither is my... It's just a work of a[rt]..."

* * *

DIVORCED: Actress ... Reed, 50, and producer ... Owen, 64, in Los Angele[s] ... agreed to divide about $3... in community property.

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